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## FRENCH PLAN RAILWAY TO SPAN AFRICA

### Lyons Fair Week Finds Nation Interested in Huge Trade Enterprise

### OTHER COUNTRIES ASKED TO CO-OPERATE

### Line Across Western Sahara Might Be Continued to British Territory in South

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Despite talk of trade depression, France is conspicuous in its efforts to expand its fields of commercial enterprise. In the same week that Lyons opens a greatly enlarged version of its world-famous annual fair, interest is directed to new discussions on the proposed Trans-Saharan Railway.

This long-debated enterprise is beginning to be seen in its larger aspect as a single section in a great Trans-African rail route from Morocco to the Cape, in which not only France, but Great Britain, Belgium and possibly Italy may coöperate.

The French Government has invited the other countries named to appoint delegates to elaborate a plan of international coöperation for giving the African continent a backbone of steel extending through French territory from Algeria across the Sahara Desert to the Niger, through British territory in Nigeria, through French territory in the Cameroons and Equatorial Africa, then through Belgian territory in the Congo, and finally into British territory in Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika. From there it would be linked with Cape Town.

A Trans-Saharan railway has been talked of for almost a century. This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the disastrous end which came to an expedition led by Colonel Flatters in 1880 and 1881 for the purpose of making one of the numerous preliminary surveys for the best route for such a road. The project was much in the limelight during 1928 and 1929, but little has been heard of it for a year or more. It is now being brought again into prominence.

One reason for the recrudescence of this scheme is the competition between France and Italy with regard to African colonization. Italy has a counter-project for a Trans-Saharan railroad which would extend from Tripoli to Lake Chad, and which

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

## Colombia's New Oil Measure Promises Era of Development

BOGOTA, Colombia, March 7 (By U. P.)—A new era of commercial activity is forecast for Colombia as a result of the new petroleum measure which President Olaya Herrera signed March 4.

Immediately after the bill was signed by President Herrera, the Colombian Petroleum Company, of which the South American Gulf Oil Company owns 75 per cent of the stock and the Caribbean Syndicate the other 25 per cent, submitted a contract to Congress for approval calling for the development part of the Catatumbo petroleum region which includes the famous 5,000,000-acre Barco concession near the Venezuelan border.

The contract stipulates that at least 75 per cent of the employees of the Colombian Petroleum Company be Colombians and that the concern construct a $25,000,000 pipe line from the field to the Atlantic coast. The company must pay a royalty to the Government of 10 per cent of the oil obtained on the concession and if payment of royalty is made at the coast, the concern must pay 6 per cent.

The new petroleum law, effective within 60 days, provides for a surface tax on concessions, amounting to 10 cents a hectare for the first two years and an additional 10 cents yearly during the possible six-year exploration period.

American investments in Colombian petroleum fields now are estimated to be around $100,000,000, with the Gulf Oil and the Standard Oil of California having about $25,000,000 invested between them. The Andean National Corporation and Tropical Oil Company, Ltd., have holdings of about $65,000,000.

## ADAMS TO SEE FLEET IN ACTION AT CANAL

NORFOLK, Va. March 6 (AP)—Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, arrived at Old Point Comfort today and boarded the 10,000-ton cruiser Chester, which departed 30 minutes later for Cristobal, Canal Zone, in order that the Secretary may observe fleet maneuvers.

The Chester saluted Mr. Adams with 19 guns. The cruiser is expected to reach Cristobal Monday. Mr. Adams is expected to return on the same vessel to Key West on March 22 after observing the maneuvers.

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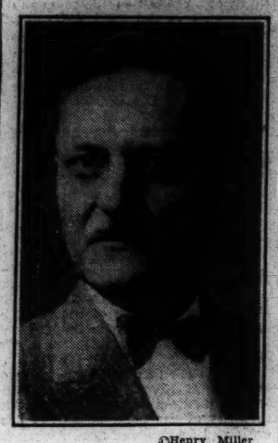
*Farmers of Nation Now Look to Him*



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JAMES C. STONE

## Stone Succeeds Legge as Head of Farm Board

### Vice-Chairman Steps Up and C. C. Teague Is Made Second in Command

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 7—A new leader took over command of the Federal Farm Board today when James C. Stone, its vice-president, became its head.

The appointment of Mr. Stone was announced by President Hoover yesterday, when he reluctantly made known that Alexander Legge, chairman of the board since its establishment in 1929, was returning to his private business affairs, as head of the International Harvester Company. Mr. Legge laid aside this business post to take the chairmanship of the Farm Board at the President's request.

In announcing Mr. Legge's retirement the President expressed his deep regret at his departure, and declared that every agricultural organization in the country had urged Mr. Legge to continue in office. The President lauded Mr. Legge's work and his patriotism in giving up his important private affairs to do a difficult public task at a greatly reduced income.

In appointing Mr. Stone chairman, the President also announced that Charles C. Teague, a member of the board, was elevated to vice-chairman. The vacancy caused by Mr. Legge's departure will be filled in the near future.

In leaving the board, Mr. Legge expressed full confidence in the "ultimate success" of its program.

"I sincerely believe the plan of operation to be sound," he said, "and that the test of time will prove this to the satisfaction of all interested. Personally, I have a greater confidence in the ultimate success of the program laid down by Congress in the Agricultural Marketing Act than when I undertook the work some 20 months ago, and will coöperate in every way I may as a private citizen to bring this about."

## India Seeks Communal Unity as First Step to Home Rule

### Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs Must Be Brought Into Full Coöperation, All Parties Agree—Moslems to Demand Safeguards as Minority Class

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW DELHI, India, March 7—Removal of obstacles which have hitherto prevented the All-India Nationalist Congress from taking part in the Round Table on the country's future government has awakened Indians to the fact that Hindu-Moslem relationship is now the chief problem awaiting settlement before they can achieve the goal they seek.

Mahatma Gandhi has indicated that to enter the next conference without the unity of these two groups would be scarcely worth while, and his plea for unity is now definitely emerging as the primary purpose of the Congress's Working Committee.

In a statement issued by the Working Committee today it is maintained that the Congress's aim at the next conference is to secure control of the defense forces, financial and economic policies, and examination, whenever necessary, of liabilities taken over from the British.

The Working Committee contends, however, that such claims can only be secured if communal unity is achieved. Even J. M. Sen Gupta, former Mayor of Calcutta, an uncompromising extremist seeking British-Indian severance, has stated here:

"Solid work in the field of reconstruction will be difficult without first putting out of the way the great obstacle of Hindu-Moslem-Sikh controversy."

Dr. Ansari, Muhammadan host of Gandhi during the days of his negotiations with the Viceroy, says the achievement reached by the Irwin-Gandhi pact will be worthless if it does not bring together the different elements of the nation.

Meanwhile Muhammadans are less amenable now to joining in a united policy than they were when the London conclave ended. Prolongation of the negotiations between the Viceroy and Gandhi greatly tested their patience, and Moslem members of the Legislative Assembly became openly hostile to the Government, believing they were about to be subjected to even greater Hindu domination than the Round Table implied.

Since the results of the negotiations have become known, this attitude has been modified to some extent, but Muhammadans without question intend safeguarding their interests against over-encroachments on the part of the Hindus.

## NATIVE DRINKING RISES IN AREAS UNDER MANDATE

### Great Increase in Imports Into Backward Sections Reported to Geneva

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Startling increases in the quantities of alcoholic beverages imported into backward areas of the world are disclosed in a report issued by the League of Nations on liquor traffic in territories under B and C Mandates.

Though the sale of intoxicating drink in these areas is supposed to be under strictest limitation, derived from a solemn international obligation contained in the Saint Germain Liquor Traffic Convention of 1919, the quantities of liquor imported to mandated areas has increased from 2 to 10 times during the period that convention has been operating.

This situation is doubly disquieting to League authorities, since native populations such as are found in B and C Mandates are those which world opinion recognizes must be most carefully protected from the extension of the drink traffic.

Taking the League statistics in alphabetical order it is seen that in the Cameroons under British Mandate the import of spirits—brandy, whisky, gin, rum, and so forth—increased from 703 gallons in 1921 to 4904 in 1928. Imports of lighter alco-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## MODEL LEAGUE OPENS SESSIONS AT WELLESLEY

### Students From Colleges All Over New England Take Part in Deliberations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 7—With an earnestness of purpose which promises much for international amity, about 500 students, representing New England colleges, convened at Wellesley this week-end for a two-day session of the fourth annual Model League of Nations assembly.

Each college delegation represented at least one country which has membership in the League, and throughout the session entered into the discussion from the viewpoint of its adopted nation.

The auditorium of Alumnae Hall, where the plenary assembly met today, was transformed with national flags and emblems to look like the Hall of the Reformation at Geneva during a regular Assembly session.

In the three previous assemblies at Amherst, Mount Holyoke, and Yale, respectively, the delegates discussed matters already acted upon by the League. This time, however, the commissions tried to forecast what the League at Geneva will actually, or should logically, do in its next Assembly.

On Friday afternoon there was a meeting of the six commissions composed of selected students who had obtained by outside study special information on the questions to be brought before the general Assembly. Each commission, in full accord with the rules of order laid down by the League Secretariat, discussed one of the six major issues to be investigated by the League at its next Assembly.

Friday evening the delegates temporarily abandoned the rôles of statesmen and diplomats to enjoy, like ordinary American college students, the dance at Alumnae Hall. Meanwhile the faculty of the departments of economics and history at Wellesley entertained visiting faculty and friends at an informal open house at Horton.

## Crowds Seek Work at Hoover Dam Site

LAS VEGAS, Nevada, March 7 (AP)—What gold was to Bodie, Aurora and Goldfield, silver to Tombstone and oil to Hobbs, Hoover Dam will be to Las Vegas.

This little city is booming and on the desert between Las Vegas and the dam site, on the Colorado River 21 miles away, more than a score of tent cities have sprung up.

From Maine to Florida, Arkansas and the Dakotas, Podunk and New York City, families arrive each day, not in covered wagons, but in battered automobiles. They are, for the most part, from the ranks of the unemployed and few have money for even a few days more of idleness.

## *FRANCE TO SPEND $26,800,000 ON WORK*

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS, March 7—The Senate has given its approval to the first installment of funds for the national economic reëquipment program, thus making available 670,000,000 francs, approximately $26,800,000, for immediate expenditure on public works now in progress. The measure will contribute to the checking of the increasing unemployment by permitting continuation of work on projects which might otherwise have been temporarily abandoned.

The principal appropriations in this first allotment are for schools, electrification of rural areas, waterworks, roads, seaports, waterways and the conducting of national agricultural surveys.

## MOSCOW TRIAL FAILS TO PROVE ANTISOVIET WAR

### Capital Penalty Demanded for Five Defendants by Prosecutor

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, March 7—The trial of the 14 accused Mensheviki approaches its last stage, following the demand of the prosecutor, Nicolai Krilenko, late last night for capital punishment for five defendants. He considered as the most guilty Vladimir Groman, Vasily Sherv, Nikolai Sukhanoff, M. Ginzburg and Michael Yakubovitch.

This morning the defendants began their final pleadings. The elderly Groman, who spoke first, presented an ironical and pathetic spectacle. After a long career of Socialist activity, beginning in 1898, he confessed treasonable offenses and pleaded for his life before a court consisting of members of the Communist Party, which claims a victorious building of Socialism.

Groman's speech reviewed the history of the Russian social democracy, explained the attitude of himself and his associates on the ground that they didn't believe in the possibility of building a Socialist order in a single country.

After introduction of the New Economic Policy they coöperated loyally with the Soviet régime, believing that the course of circumstances would lead to modification of the Soviet dictatorial régime.

Later when they saw Communist policies moving leftward instead of rightward they began to oppose them theoretically and to sabotage the carrying out of large-scale plans of industrialisation, established illegal contacts with foreign Mensheviki and the agrarian group headed by Prof. N. D. Kondratieff.

Groman like Kondratieff at an earlier stage of the trial declared his belief in the impracticability of the Communist economic program was shaken when he saw the extension of planted acreage under collective farms and the development of industrial construction.

Krilenko's speech last night lasted five hours and seemed directed largely against the Socialist Second International with which the foreign Mensheviki were affiliated.

He read into the evidence excerpts from a foreign Socialist newspaper criticising the Soviet régime and treated these as proofs of the "ideological preparation of western workers for an anti-Soviet war."

A curious feature of the trials is that while the question of intervention received much attention from the prosecution and the defendants confessed they reckoned on such a possibility, no specific proof was adduced that any concrete scheme of intervention existed, much less that the Socialist Second Internationale contributed to framing such a scheme.

This feature, perhaps, seemed less curious to the Soviet audience because during the last few years the alleged menace of an anti-Soviet war has been so constantly emphasized by Soviet leaders and the Soviet press that many consider it axiomatic.

## Soviet 'Dumping' Is Protested at London Meeting

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

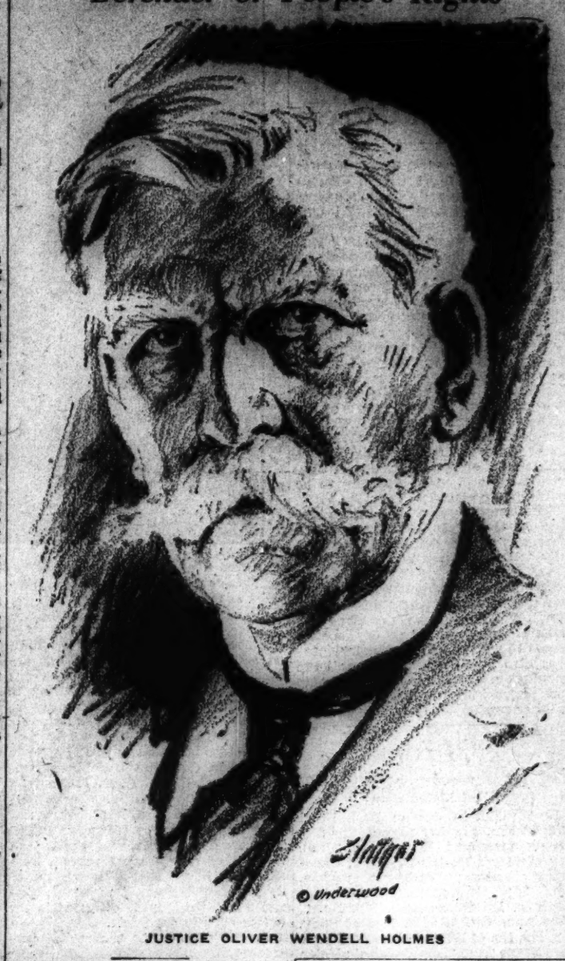
LONDON, March 7—A demonstration against dumping of Soviet goods manufactured by forced labor, took place in Albert Hall here last evening, Viscount Brentford, Winston Churchill and Sir Hilton Young being among those upon the platform.

There were many interruptions, but the speakers carried the audience with them and a resolution was passed calling for international action against the "Soviet economic war and the barbarous methods by which it is conducted."

Stanley Baldwin, speaking simultaneously at Newton Abbot, also referred to this question and indicated that if ever the Conservatives return to power they will take steps to deal with it. The view taken in Conservative circles is that the state monopoly which the Russian Government is establishing will need counteraction upon the part of other governments if the individual citizens are not to suffer seriously.

Contrary opinion held in Labor circles here on the other hand is that the way out lies, not in aggressive action, but in promoting better relations with Russia.

*Defender of People's Rights*



JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

## JUSTICE HOLMES ADDS CHAPTER TO FINE HISTORY

### Another Milestone Reached in Notable Career in Nation's Service

By RICHARD L. STROUT

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Justice of the United States Supreme Court for nearly three decades, it has been said that he has the bearing of a cavalier, and "wears his wisdom like a plume."

In this description is hinted the rich individuality that cannot be hidden even by formalities of the bench. It is to this likable, humorous, witty man that associates and friends turn their thoughts as he passes his ninetieth year—on March 8—still virile and keen in the performance of his duties.

He is to go on the air Sunday to greet friends throughout the country. Students at Harvard Law School, where he formerly taught, will assemble to listen in.

To visitors at the Capitol, Justice Holmes appears as an alert jurist seated at the right of the Chief Justice. What of the man at home? Since President Roosevelt called him to Washington in 1902, he has dwelt in a house on "I" Street—once representing distinguished suburbanism but now encroached upon by shops and real estate offices.

**Home Like Its Occupant**

It is an old house, old after the fashion of those dignified brick homes in the Back Bay region of Boston—the center of the social Boston to which "The Autocrat" helped to give the name "Brahman," and to which, decidedly, the son would belong if he cared to return to those purlieus.

There are fine pictures on the wall, a Rembrandt etching among them. A servant moves silently upstairs to tell the Justice in his working chambers of his guest's arrival.

Big sliding doors close off the rear of the reception room. Here wits and ladies of a former day gathered. Here have come the great men of all nations to meet a man who has witnessed three-fifths of the history of

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

## EXPEDITION CALLS EXECUTIVE FROM DESK TO JUNGLE

### Backer of Perfilieff Party to Join as 'Assistant to Anybody'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMDEN, N. J., March 7—A years-old dream to explore the world's jungles—years passed at an executive's desk in the world of big business—is to be realized by E. R. Fenimore Johnson, capitalist.

Mr. Johnson will leave here on March 12 for Brazil to make the first sound-recording pictures of jungle life in the Matto Grosso region, watered by the River of Doubt. This is one of the last frontiers of the world, and he will penetrate it as the financial backer of the archæological-anthropological expedition of Capt. Vladimir Perfilieff, artist and explorer.

On the expedition Mr. Johnson will be "chief assistant to anybody who needs assistance," particularly the cameramen.

After a brief visit in Miami, Fla., Mr. Johnson will board a Pan American passenger airplane on March 16 for Rio de Janeiro. From there he will travel by train and boat to the headquarters of the expedition near Des Calvados, about 2500 miles up the Paraguay River. This is in the vicinity of the trail made by Theodore Roosevelt on his way to the River of Doubt, or as it is now called, Rio Roosevelt.

"The difference between the Roosevelt expedition and ours," Mr. Johnson said, "is that he hewed a trail through unknown points to civilization, while we're going in there to stay. This is one of the last frontiers, for it won't be long before the Brazilians will push in there and native languages and customs will disappear. Much valuable knowledge of peoples, animals and plant life will thus be lost as far as this world's history is concerned. It is our intention to preserve as much of this as possible. We hope to be the first expedition to bring back actual sound recording films taken in the jungle."

The Perfilieff expedition left New York Dec. 26 and is made up of 12 members, with Alexander Siemel, who has lived for 20 years in the jungles of South America, as field director.


**Shall Motorists Insure Pedestrians ?**

Automobile liability insurance and financial responsibility laws are being discussed in legislatures of various states.

A survey of what has been and is being done in the various states, European nations and Canada has been prepared by The Christian Science Monitor.

*"Making the Motor Driver Responsible"*

a series of six articles, will appear in the Monitor beginning

**Monday**


## $8,000,000 A DAY POURING OUT TO VETERANS

### Government Is Uncertain of Extent of Demands for Bonus Loan

### ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF BIG IMPORTANCE

### Treasury Refinancing Program Is Successful—Law Meant Scrapping Old Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 7 — The veterans' bureau is pouring out approximately $8,000,000 a day from 54 regional offices over the country to World War veterans, one week after the liberalized bonus loan provision went into effect. It is one of the greatest distributions of money undertaken by any nation, and its economic effects will undoubtedly be of the profoundest importance.

How long the rising demands for loans will continue at the veterans' bureau, and how much the total necessary refinancing by the Government will amount to, can only be speculated upon by the veterans' and Treasury Department officials, who are following developments with breathless interest.

Meanwhile, mingled with financial and economic discussions connected with the effect on the business depression of the huge release of the veterans' money, there is unfolding an intense human drama as tens of thousands of homes find themselves in possession of sums of cash suddenly tossed to them from the coffers of the Treasury.

**Offerings Oversubscribed**

Refinancing operations by the Treasury Department, including the first sums borrowed by the Government to meet the rush of new veterans' loans have just been completed and have been highly successful. The Government's offerings were oversubscribed two and one-half times. The total Government issues were $1,400,000,000. Of this, however, only about $300,000,000 will go directly to finance veterans' loans, the rest of the money being involved in other Treasury operations.

Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, is in close touch with Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines of the veterans' bureau, attempting to estimate the demands which the Treasury must meet on veterans' loan. A few weeks will tell the whole story, it is believed. Personally, Mr. Mills calculates 1,500,000 veterans will ask for loans. Some officials at the veterans' bureau place the figure higher. Before the law was liberalized, about 1,600,000 ex-service men had borrowed on their certificates. Practically all applications for new loans, records show, are coming from those who had borrowed previously.

The human drama being enacted over the nation in the rush for loans has changed its complexion radically in one week, records show. The crowds which previously besieged the big veterans' building have now largely subsided. Applications are coming in instead by mail. According to a high official of the veterans' bureau, approximately 10,000 applications came in on one day by air mail.

The liberalized loan bill increasing the maximum amount by which veterans could borrow on adjusted compensation certificates from 22½ to 50 per cent was passed about 1 p. m., Feb. 27. That same afternoon a group of veterans gathered outside the doors of the veterans' bureau waiting for their cash. Officials liken it to the beginning of a bank run. By the next morning two immense lines were around the corner!

**Must Be Held Two Years**

There were two reasons for the first big crowd. One was that under the provisions of the law certificates must be held two years before loans can be made, and that this time limit takes effect on a large number such certificates at this time of year. Also, when certificates in other cities have been used as collateral and are not redeemed, the banks send them to Washington so that it is here that further borrowing must take place.

If every veteran entitled to borrow exercises his maximum privilege, it means that $1,700,000,000 can be taken from the Treasury at 4½ per cent, according to General Hines. Under earlier borrowing privileges, he points out, approximately $325,000,000 has already been loaned. Thus, under the new provisions it would be possible for veterans to borrow approximately $1,375,000,000 additional.

The question that now agitates Government authorities is, how many veterans are going to borrow? In the past approximately only 48 per cent of veterans entitled to do so have secured loans. But it is pointed out that previously veterans had to pay 6 per cent interest instead of 4½ as at present, and it is also argued the sums that could be borrowed before were often too small "to make it worth while."

The bonus law meant that the Treasury had to scrap its financial plans for three years ahead, officials state. Ultimately it will mean a somewhat higher rate on money borrowed by the Government, officials believe, though the cost will probably not be excessive.

## CUBAN NEWSPAPERS TO RESUME OPERATIONS

HAVANA, Cuba, March 7 (By U. P.)—Jose Vivanco, Secretary of Interior, announced yesterday President Machado signed a decree permitting all Cuban newspapers and magazines to resume publication.

## *Ruth Nichols Soars 30,450 Feet to Set Mark for Women Fliers*

Wide World

MISS RUTH NICHOLS READY TO TAKE OFF ON ALTITUDE FLIGHT.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 7—Miss Ruth Nichols climbed to an altitude of about six miles above New York and Long Island yesterday and set an unofficial world record for women. The sealed barograph installed in the airplane has been sent to the Bureau of Standards in Washington for calibration.

Two altimeters in the airplane registered 30,450 and 30,350 feet, respectively, when she landed after being in the air for an hour and a half. The previous world altitude record for women was set by Miss Elinor Smith when she reached 27,418 feet a year ago. The record for military airplanes is 43,166 feet, held by Lieut. Apollo Soucek, of the United States Navy, and that for commercial airplanes, 30,457 feet, held by George Haldeman.

Dressed in a reindeer-skin flying suit, fur-lined Labrador skin boots and gloves and a helmet lined with fur, Miss Nichols climbed into her monoplane which had been especially equipped and tested for the flight, started the airplane down the runway and leaped into the air at 12:33 p.m. It was the same airplane in which she set her transcontinental speed record for women last December. Persons in the streets and at windows in Manhattan heard the shriek of the metal propeller and stopped to watch the airplane as it circled over the city before Miss Nichols wheeled into the stiff west wind and began to climb through the clouds.

The airplane made some progress toward the west, "but finally, as far as making distance over the ground was concerned," Miss Nichols said after she landed, "I found myself standing still." In 30 minutes she reached an altitude of 28,500 feet and it took 20 minutes to finish the climb.

"It was an interesting experience," she said, "I'd like to try it again. The wind was surprisingly strong. It must have been 100 miles an hour—a west wind that blew me about five miles out to sea. I dropped a few times and rose again, always trying to increase my altitude.

"Doing the last few thousand feet, it did not seem as if I was moving at all. I seemed to be staring at the same fixed point below me. The clouds appeared to be a level mass and I seldom saw the earth."

"I felt warm and comfortable throughout," she continued. "The thing that amazed me most was the ease of my experience."

## Mexico Calm at Loss of Barren Rock in Pacific Ocean Populated by Birds

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Mexico has accepted calmly the loss of Clipperton Island to France as a result of the recent arbitral award of the King of Italy.

Pending receipt of official notification of the Italian King's decision favoring France, official comment here has been withheld. Private conversations with Mexican officials indicate, however, that the confirmation of French sovereignty over the tiny island has been accepted philosophically.

The press generally has reflected a similar attitude in respect to the controversy which almost everyone had forgotten since it was submitted to King Victor Emmanuel for arbitration in June, 1909.

Some observers have been surprised to note that editorial writers who grew so indignant over the recent proposal of Henry W. Ashurst (D.), Senator from Arizona, that the United States purchase part of Mexico should write so dispassionately of the loss without compensation of territory long held to be Mexican soil. However, there are several good reasons for the calmer view taken here of the Clipperton decision.

In the first place, the Italian King's powers as arbiter were unlimited and from his decision there is no appeal. The loss of Clipperton Island is irrevocable, whether accepted in good grace or bad. Some officials here have taken occasion to speak in this connection of the fact that the United States rejected an adverse arbitration decision in the case of the Chamizal tract at El Paso, which was awarded to Mexico, and to point out a contrast wholly favorable to Mexico without noting the difference between the two arbitration agreements involved.

In the second place, so few Mexicans realized the existence of Clipperton Island that almost no sentimental ties bound the desolate rock to the country as a whole.

A barren rock 2½ by 2½ miles in size, populated by birds, and some 700 miles out in the Pacific off the port of Acapulco, Clipperton Island promises to pass out of Mexico's possession with less regret than this country would feel for the loss of any other part of its territory.

# 'RADIO CITY' PLAN PUTS TELEVISION TO COMMON USE

## Huge New York Project to Mark First Practical Field Operation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK, March 6—Television will be taken out of the laboratory and put out in the field under practical working conditions next year, according to M. H. Aylesworth, president of the National Broadcasting Company, answering questions last night at the showing of the model and plans for the $250,000,000 "radio city" to be built by the R. C A. interests here. Work on the project is to start May 1.

"Roxy," S. F. Rothafel, was announced as the "Major Domo" of the two theaters which will be incorporated in this center of entertainment and music. Roxy will start work April 1 preparing the ground for his actual management when the theaters are completed.

Construction work will continue through until 1935, although some of the first units will be finished in 1933. Nearly three whole city blocks are included in the project in the area between Fifth and Sixth Avenues and from Forty-eighth to Fifty-first Streets.

This work should give a great deal of employment by summer, not only in the city itself but in the factories throughout the country fabricating the materials. The building engineers figure that some 25,000 men will be employed on the project on this basis.

The television announcement came after it was explained that the 30 studios of the new broadcasting and executive building would all be equipped for television installation. This led to the statement that good television was expected by the time the project was completed and that, since laboratory work can proceed only so far, it was necessary to put television into the field to find out the way the ultimate development would take place. While receivers will not be put on the public market, a number of receivers will be placed around the country and regular programs transmitted. Interested amateurs will then have the opportunity of working on home-built devices which will pick up this experimental television field work.

Planners of the group have been guided by three essentials of light, air and utility in designing the buildings, which will include several truncated skyscrapers, the highest climbing to 68 stories. This will be flanked by two graceful 45-story office buildings, and between these two towers will be space for department stores.

In the lower buildings at the end will be located a high-class shopping and banking building and two theaters, one for sound pictures, the other for vaudeville. Space is also provided for an opera house if the present New York opera group cares to join in the center.

Near the center of the Fifth Avenue frontage a 14-story circular building, having the appearance of a monstrous hat box, will be erected. The ground floor of this unique building will probably contain a bank, while the upper stories will be devoted to showrooms, restaurants and stores.

Feasibility of turning the area opposite the proposed opera house into a storage garage or parking tower is being discussed.

# College Students Advised on Careers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me., March 7—Forty-eight young men and women, students in Maine higher institutions of learning, met at the State House yesterday for the Second Biennial College Economic Conference sponsored by the Maine Development Commission. The purpose of those conferences is to interest those about to graduate in opportunities for service and careers in their home State.

Gov. William T. Gardiner addressed the students on the field of public service, suggesting various forms of social work, town and city management, and work in departments of the state government. George S. Williams, vice-president of the Central Maine Power Company, spoke on the opportunities in engineering, advertising, accounting and merchandising to be found in the electrical industry.

"There never was a time in the history of the state or nation when there was such a demand for technically trained men who have original ideas," he said.

Miss Emily R. Kneubuhl, executive secretary of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, described vocational opportunities of special appeal to women. Student representatives also read papers on vocational orientation. Banking and the pulp and paper industry were considered at other sessions of the conference.

# *Music*

**Ethel Hutchinson**

Last night in Jordan Hall, Ethel Hutchinson, pianist, played the following program: Bach-Hess, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring"; Bach, Chromatic Fantasy; Beethoven, Sonata, Op. 26; Schumann, "Papillons"; Brahms, Intermezzo, Op. 118, No. 2, Capriccio, Op. 76, No. 2, Rhapsody, Op. 119, No. 4; Wagner-Brassin, Magic Fire Scene from "Die Walküre"; Helen Hood, "Jocelyn"; Turina, "Aux Jardins de l'Alcazar" (from "Jardins d'Andalousie"); Tchaikovsky-Grainger, "Flower Waltz."

Upon other occasions, when Miss Hutchinson has played in Boston, she has shown promise of becoming a pianist of no small amount of ability, both technically and artistically. In the Bach-Hess arrangement of "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring" she revealed a tone of limpid quality, a feeling for the inherent beauty of the melody and a just appreciation for tonal balance. It is unfortunate that these qualities were not carried over into the Bach Chromatic Fantasy, for here the pianist sacrificed not only tone but accuracy to speed. One gained the impression that this was something to have done with as expeditiously as possible. Trills were cut short, cadences slighted and the poetic passages quite ignored. As in Bach, so in Beethoven did Miss Hutchinson appear ill at ease. Swiftly she ran through the "Variazioni," carelessly she offered the "Scherzo." Under her vitalizing touch, the "Marcia funèbre sulla morte d'un eroe" assumed the rhythm of a triumphal march. Possibly Beethoven may so have intended it, yet the harmonic material connotes something quite different to the writer of this chronicle.

It was obvious, as the recital progressed, that Miss Hutchinson, more often than not, found herself at the mercy of a faulty technical equipment. One may overlook, to a certain extent, the individual differences evidenced in interpretation, but of the recitalist one may reasonably demand a correctly played score. Of the entire program offered, at least one listener found the most pleasure in "Aux Jardins de l'Alcazar" and the mood suggested. Although one missed an imaginative touch, there was throughout a tone quality of exceptional beauty and a leisurely manner of playing which allowed the pianist ample opportunity to make what she might of the material at hand. One also found it pleasurable to observe her way with the unpretentious though melodious piece by Helen Hood, at the conclusion of which the pianist shared the honors with the composer. If, however, Miss Hutchinson is to give the maximum of musical enjoyment to her audiences she must cultivate the habit of repose, together with greater technical proficiency, for her performance last night showed her possessed of talent above the average. The rather small audience was in warmly applausive mood and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

## *Theater Guild Stars*

Alfred Lunt as Essex and Lynn Fontanne as Elizabeth, in Maxwell Anderson's "Elizabeth the Queen," Which Opens a Two Weeks' Engagement at the Colonial Monday night.

# Great Indoor Garden Planned

Grand Hall in Mechanics Building will be converted into a veritable garden for the Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A private exhibition for members of the society and celebrities will be held on March 16, and the show will be open to the public from March 17 to 21.

All the groups in Grand Hall will be chosen with the view of making one big harmonious display of spring flowers in a huge garden. The richest flowers, the rarest blossoms, the most varied and artistic shrubs and foliage will be gathered to make beautiful gardens of the halls.

California, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Maine and Massachusetts are among the states to be represented at the show which is expected to be the most complete and most elaborate ever staged by the society.

Several examples of rock gardens, an old-fashioned herb garden, a wild-flower garden and a natural forest scene are among the features of the coming show.

# NATIVE DRINKING RISES IN AREAS UNDER MANDATE

(Continued from Page 1)

holic drinks rose from 941 gallons to 35,058.

If it is claimed that the European population is responsible for this consumption it may be remembered that there are only about 200 Europeans, men, women and children, in the Cameroons. In the Cameroons under French Mandate spirituous liquor importations increased from 44,657 liters in 1921 to 111,714 in 1927. Wines increased from 219,316 liters to 1,181,616 liters, and beer from 61,754 to 514,270 liters. One liter equals .22 gallons.

**No Restrictions on Beer**

In Tanganyika Territory, where there are more Europeans, the increase has not been so striking, and the official figures survey a shorter period. In 1924 Tanganyika imported 99,024 gallons of alcoholic beverages, but in 1928 took 179,387 gallons. Native beer is permitted to be manufactured unrestrictedly, because, as the report says, "its consumption is demanded by tribal custom."

In Togoland, under British mandate, where there are only 20 non-natives in the prohibited zone, there were 563 gallons of spirits imported in 1925, but 5332 gallons in 1928. Some 1115 gallons of wine and beer in 1925 had increased to 23,005 gallons in 1928.

Taking the Gold Coast as a whole, 398,383 gallons of spirits were imported in 1922, and 1,185,053 in 1928. In 1922, 253,656 gallons of other intoxicating beverages came as compared with 1,489,331 in 1928.

Conditions in the islands under Japanese mandate are most striking. Import of all intoxicants only increased from 20,045 liters in 1923 to 34,420 liters in 1926, but beverages manufactured in the islands themselves, presumably under the industrializing influence of an advanced Government, increased from 21,078 liters in 1923 to 845,535 liters in 1926.

**In Southwest Africa**

In southwest Africa, the only mandated territory with a relatively large non-native population, imports and manufactures have increased only about three or four times for wines and beers, and decreased slightly for spirits. This would seem to indicate that the more Europeans as citizens in a native community, the less liquor drinking.

It has often been emphasized that the opposite should be the case, since it is the solemn duty of every mandating power to protect helpless natives from the iniquitous effects of the liquor traffic. Following these revealing figures in the League report come many pages of laws and prohibitions intended to protect the natives from drink. Yet of what value are these written laws in the face of the import figures?

The report includes officially admitted figures and makes no mention of smuggling, although this is recognized as a widely prevalent evil. In many mandates the European civil servants make strenuous efforts to control native drunkenness and punish infractions with the utmost severity. Yet, the import statistics show that natives get their liquor from European or semiofficial sources. As has been amply proved through centuries of contact with aboriginal people, unless the liquor traffic is stopped results will be disastrous.

# $15,000,000 School Program Proposed

Adoption of a school committee program involving expenditure of $15,000,000 would bring about the elimination of 76 wooden portable buildings, and 13 wooden and 23 brick buildings that are obsolete, John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of schools, told the finance commission, yesterday.

The school officials requested the commission to consider the proposed building program that it might give its opinion before going to the Legislature on Monday, to ask permission to go ahead with the program.

Because of the short time in which to consider the building projects, postponement of the hearing before the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance will be asked until March 16, a week from the date scheduled.

It was agreed that Mr. Brodhead would immediately draw up the items of construction, in the order of their need, and that these would be discussed later by the School Committee and Finance Commission with a view to arriving at an agreement and the manner of financing the program.

# Federal Hand Grips Chicago Officialdom

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 7—The arm of the Federal Government reached into the City Hall here yesterday when Christian P. Paschen, city building commissioner under Mayor William Hale Thompson, was indicted by a federal grand jury on charges of attempted evasion of federal income tax.

The city building commissioner is charged with having attempted to escape paying a tax of $43,000 on an alleged income of $234,000 in 1927 and a tax of $70,000 on an alleged income of $333,000 in 1928.

It is charged that in 1927 he filed a report showing a taxable income of $5108, on which because of exemptions he was not required to pay a tax, and that in the following year he reported a net income of $28,600, with a tax of $818.

# Coast Cities Seek Party Conventions

WASHINGTON, March 6, (AP)—Two California cities—San Francisco and Los Angeles—have made overtures for the Republican and Democratic national conventions in 1932.

Although the convention cities will be selected by the national committees almost a year hence, it is understood that San Francisco is strongly favored for the Republican meeting. Isidore B. Dockweiler of Los Angeles, national committeeman, has proposed his home town for the Democratic convention.

San Francisco ran a close second to Kansas City in 1928 for the Republican convention.

In view of the strength gained in Ohio and Illinois in the November elections, Cleveland and Chicago are likely prospects for the Democratic convention. The 1928 convention was in Houston, Tex. Proposals also are expected from Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Detroit and St. Louis.

# PHILADELPHIAN GETS ARCHITECTURE PRIZE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The Henry Gillette Woodman scholarship in architecture for 1931 has been awarded to John H. Kell, of this city, by the committee on prizes of the University of Pennsylvania, according to Dr. Warren Powers Laird, dean of the school.

The provision of the scholarship is that the $1000 it offers is to be used by the winner toward a year's travel in Europe. It was founded in 1918 under the will of George B. Woodman, as a memorial to his son, Henry Gillette Woodman. Mr. Kell was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1929.

# HIGHER INCOME TAX CONFERENCE PLANNED

An invitation to attend a conference on the proposed 10 per cent increase of income taxes in Massachusetts has been sent by Mayor James M. Curley to the mayors of all cities in the Commonwealth, together with the chairmen of the various boards of selectmen. The meeting will be held on the fourth floor of the City Hall, Boston, March 10, at 2 o'clock.

The Mayor declared today that relief for the needy was more urgent during the months of January and February, 1931, than for the same months last year. He stated that $4,000,000 could be raised for distribution through the increase of the income tax.

# GAMBLING RESORTS' CLOSURE REQUESTED

MEXICO CITY, March 6 (By U. P.)—The Confederation of Chambers of Commerce yesterday received a request from business men of Mexicali, Lower California, asking the former to intercede with President Ortiz Rubio in an effort to obtain the closure of gambling establishments at the border resort. The request said that the business men understood that the United States authorities would oppose keeping the frontier open at night unless the gambling houses were abolished.

**MEN AS CADDIES PROPOSED**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 7 (AP)—The use of unemployed men as caddies on the municipal golf course during the coming season as an unemployment relief measure, was recommended to the Park Commission yesterday by Mayor Dwight R. Winter. In selecting the list of caddies, the names of unemployed men registered with the city would be given the priority if the plan is adopted.

# WAR-TIME DRAFT OF CAPITAL AND LABOR OPPOSED

## Baruch Urges Government Price-Fixing as Means to End Profiteering

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, March 7—Basing his conclusions on lessons learned while chairman of the War Industries Board, Bernard M. Baruch, yesterday, placed before the presidential commission to take the profits from war a comprehensive system of governmental control designed to make every man realize that "peace is more profitable than war."

The noted financier read to the commission a 10-chapter monograph he has completed on the subject. It declared that it is possible to eliminate war profiteering, to cut the cost of war 50 per cent or more, to mobilize war supplies almost as quickly as men can be mobilized. He opposed the draft of labor and of the dollar. The first, he said, would constitute slavery; the second he termed impossible, "because money would go into hiding."

Mr. Baruch proposed that the governmental administrative body set up to mobilize industry should take skeleton form during peace-time, meeting once a year to revise its plans. Should war be declared, the commission could be in working order within two weeks, he estimated. It should have power, he said, to commandeer industry, decide the priority of its services, conserve resources and fix prices.

He estimated that complete industrial control at the ouset of the war would have saved America over 60 per cent of the total cost of her participation.

Mr. Baruch proposed that the President, by proclamation in time of war, should "freeze" the whole price structure on a pre-war maximum level immediately at the outbreak of the war, and then keep it there by the same methods of industrial mobilization that were developed in the World War, into which the United States entered three years after violent inflation had begun.

His war experience, Mr. Baruch said, taught him that the draft of dollars is as impracticable as the draft of labor. Capital flees at the first sign of danger and there is no way of stopping its flight, he asserted. Revision of the Constitution to allow the taking of property in war time without "due compensation" he termed "unnnecessary and unwise." Confiscation of property, he said, would disarrange the whole financial structure of the nation.

Mr. Baruch told the commission he believed the establishment of such a system would go far in preserving the peace of the world. He denied that such a degree of preparedness would be a menace to the peace or happiness of other nations.

# Southern Spinners Give Up Night Work

GASTONIA, N. C., March 7 (AP)—Combed yarn spinners of the South today announced an agreement to eliminate all night work, by men as well as women and children.

Represented at a meeting here when the agreement was reached were 98 per cent of the combed yarn producing spindles in the gray yarn trade.

The agreement, still men explained, means that mills which have been running three days a week, day and night, will now run full time in daylight only.

# *Famous Old Packets Fall Behind in Race*

CINCINNATI, March 7 (AP)—More than a century old, its history filled with glamorous inland river lore, the Louisville and Cincinnati Packet Company, one of the largest transportation concerns operating on the Mississippi and its tributaries, went into bankruptcy yesterday.

John W. Hubbard, president of the line, listed debts of $182,804.08 and assets of $250,205.99, of which $250,083.43 was in packets and wharfboats and only $22.56 in cash. Hubbard said the company was unable to meet the debts and would surrender all its property to creditors.

Among the assests was the steamer "City of Cincinnati" valued at $197,933.70, a modern palatial inland water craft.

# SUIT SEEKS TO HALT CHICAGO TAX PAYING

CHICAGO, March 6 (AP)—Suit to halt the collection of 1929 real estate taxes, due April 1, was begun in Circuit Court today by counsel for the Association of Real Estate Taxpayers.

The declaration of the suit set forth that taxes levied for 1929 were illegal and unconstitutional and that the board of review had refused to hear complaints of thousands who asked a revision of valuations.

**MORGAN MEMORIAL MEETS**

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Morgan Memorial was held today in connection with Founders' Day. Open house, trips through the settlements and industries in the morning, exercises by the children, and motion pictures of Morgan Memorial work in the afternoon were other activities on the program.

**NAVY ORDERS 47 PLANES**

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—The local plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Inc., has received a contract for 47 planes for the United States Naval Air Corps, company officials announced yesterday.

THE "BEST CORAL" MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Typical Italian Jewelry
SODO & DONADIO
Ercolano Torre del Greco
Retail Stores
NAPLES SANTA LUCIA 137, 139, 145, 147
SORRENTO, TAORMINA
A. M. PACELLI, General Manager

## Steel Trade Shows Second Good Month

OPERATIONS in the steel industry showed a gain for the second successive month in February, the monthly report of the American Iron and Steel Institute shows.

Ingot production last month amounted to 2,527,318 tons compared with 2,483,206 tons in January. While lower than production in February, 1930, last month's output was larger than in any similar period since October.

# King Carol Averts Government Fall

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 7—Failure of the Rumanian Government was reported averted last night by personal intervention of the King in the dispute between the Cabinet and the national bank over terms of the Paris loan.

The French demanded extension of the present French controller's contract and extension of his powers. The majority of the bank board are Liberals and followers of Gen. Alexander Averescu, and took a firm stand, causing nervousness in political circles. But due to the precarious situation among the farmers and peasants, the King intervened. Half the loan is for support of agriculture, so is necessary to safeguard the farmers' interests.

At a late hour last night the bank board convened, drawing up terms acceptable to the French.

# New Leader in Peru Solidifies Position

LIMA, Peru, March 7 (AP)—Col. Gustavo Jimenez, head of the junta now in control of Peru, today completed his governing board with the addition of Commander Federico Diaz Dulanto as the naval representative.

The junta now is composed of the colonel as President, Col. Roberto Lopez for the army and Commander Diaz Dulanto.

An official statement today said two military delegates from the "southern junta" at Arequipa started back for that city by air to confer with their leader, Samanez Ocampo.

In some quarters it was said that the Arequipa delegates would come back in a day or so with several members of the southern junta for further conferences, and that a member of the Arequipa faction is likely to be President of the next provisional government.

# *WINDFALLS LESSEN BRITISH DEFICIT*

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Two windfalls totaling nearly £1,000,000, in the form of death duties, came the way of the British Treasury in one week, just at the time when Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced an estimated budget deficit of £50,000,000 for the current year.

The first estate to be proved was that of the industrialist, Sir Joseph Hood, who left £1,200,649, with duties amounting to £490,000. Then came that of Francis Charles Le Marchant, for many years senior partner in the merchant banking house of H. S. Lefevre & Co., and a director of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd. He left a fortune of just over £1,000,000, of which £470,000 went into the Treasury coffers in the form of duty.

For the year 1929-30 death duties to the value of over £80,000,000 were taken by the Treasury. But, it is stated, this money is provided chiefly by British industry and is merely a withdrawal of capital.

# ROAD CONTRACTORS CONDEMN WAGE CUTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 7—Support in maintaining a living wage in the construction business was pledged by the New York State highway chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America in annual convention here on March 5. At the same time the chapter in a resolution condemned wage cutting.

Action was based on the charge by Harry R. Hayes, of Albany, engineering secretary of the chapter, that wage slashing had followed unusually low bids on state highway contracts. The loss-taking bids were assailed from all sides, the convention declaring such contracts inimical not only to contractors, but to the economic situation of the nation.

Richard Hopkins, of Albany, was elected president of the chapter.

# TURNING POINT IN WORLD TRADE FOUND IN STUDY

## Signs of Lower Stocks of Materials Point to Increased Orders

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN, March 6—The world economic situation is rapidly approaching the turning point for better, according to a report of the Institute of Business Investigation to whose judgment much attention is paid here.

Already there are signs of a slight cessation in the accumulation of raw materials on the world market, this report states, which points to greater stability in the near future.

So far as Germany is concerned there is indisputable need for articles of every kind among the common people, the supplying of which would relieve them while stimulating the nation's economic life, it is stated.

For this purpose it is necessary that pessimism be overcome, the report says, adding that more confidence would also bring back German capital which has left the country in the last few months. Generally speaking, business itself is still unfavorable in Germany. The lower number of orders booked and reduced importation of raw materials reveals dull conditions.

Exports are still falling, money is scarce and hesitation on the part of the public to make purchases, partly because of a desire to await further price reduction and partly due to cuts in wages and higher taxation, is reducing production.

Reports just received from the Leipzig fair which closes tomorrow shows business was slack. The number of purchasers from overseas was unexpectedly small. This is attributed to some extent to unemployment in the United States.

## Good Trade on Way, Spanish Financier Says

MADRID, March 6 (AP)—Better business conditions are on the way in the United States and all the world, in the belief of the Count de Romanones, Foreign Minister of Spain, and generally accounted its richest citizen.

He is convinced the worst period of the depression has passed.

"The world as a whole," he said today, "cannot have good times unless the United States has good times. Business, commercial and industrial affairs in the foremost countries today are so interlocked with those of the United States that prosperity or lack of it in the United States has world-wide reactions.

"I think the low point of the American depression is over, and definite improvement has commenced. I look for a steadily increasing betterment in the United States and other countries."

# *SCENIC AMERICA TO BE TOPIC OF TALK*

"America, the Beautiful—Yeah!" will be the subject of a talk by Walter Pritchard Eaton, essayist and dramatic critic, before the graduate division of Simmons College Sunday night at Peterborough House, 32 Peterborough Street. Mr. Eaton has campaigned vigorously against roadside billboards, "hot dog" shacks, and other commercial structures which stand between the tourist and the scenery. He will be introduced by Dr. Robert M. Gay, dean of the graduate division and head of the Simmons College Department of English.

# EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Glee Club, direction Edgar J. Smith, Vialle Room, 7:30. Meeting, Echo Club, Room 2, 8.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Address, "The Communist Movement in the United States," and "What the Soviet Form of Government Really Is," by Serg. Hugh J. Sullivan, President, National League of Masonic Clubs, Inc.; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Dinner, Dartmouth Alumnæ Association of Boston, ballroom and foyer, 6:30.

**Theaters**

Shubert—"Nina Rosa," 8:30.
Majestic—"Trader Horn" (film), 2:30 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.
Tremont—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights," (film). Continuous from 9 a. m.
Fine Arts Theater—The film, "Zwei Herzen in ¾ Takt." Continuous from 1 p. m.
Copley—"Heritage," 8:30.

**Music**

Symphony Hall—Mary Wigman, dancer, 8:30.

**EVENTS SUNDAY**

Boston Square and Compass Club: Terhune Light Opera Company, presenting, "The Mandarin"; auditorium, 448 Beacon Street, 4.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Morning Dip, natatorium, 9. Meeting, Caspy Club, Vialle Room, 3:45. Meeting, Cosmopolitan Club, Bates Hall, 5.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler meeting, with illustrated talk, Children's Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 4.

John Hancock Hall: Open Forum; subject: "What Part Should the Missionary Play in the Reconstruction of China"; speakers; Chih Meng, Directors, China Institute in America, and Dr. Kenneth S. Latourette, Professor, Yale University; 90 St. James Avenue, 3:30.

Boston Public Library: Address on the decline of the theater, by Albert R. Lovejoy, director, Cambridge School of Drama; 3:30. Piano recital, by Elizabeth Siedoff, 8. Both events, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street.

**EVENTS MONDAY**

New England Women's Club: Talk, "The Lure of the American Desert," by Helena C. Mahoney; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Massachusetts Institue of Technology: Third in lecture series on "The History of the Art of Building," by Thomas F. McSweeney, auspices department of building and construction; Room 1-134, M. I. T., 10 to 12.

Children of the American Revolution: Board meeting in connection with state conference; Old Colony Trust Company, 10:15.

Boston City Federation: Meeting, Educational Committee; address, "A Half Hour with Modern Authors," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers, M. I. T.; auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 4:30.

Meeting, Boston Congregational and Unitarian Ministers; address, "Unemployment," by Prof. Harvey A. Wooster, visiting professor, Tufts; Pilgrim Hall, 11.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Exhibitions of oil paintings, of White Mountains, by Leroy R. Woodard, 5 Joy Street, through April 4.

Harvard University: First in lecture series on "Recent Dielectric Constant and Conductance Theory and Its Relation to the Problem of Dielectric Loss," by Prof. J. W. Williams, University of Wisconsin; "The Variation of Dielectric Constant with Temperature"; Room 110 Pierce Hall, Engineering School, 4:30.

**Concerts to Come**

Sunday afternoon, March 8, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Albert Spalding, violinist.

Sunday afternoon, March 8, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 8, in the Lecture Hall, the Boston Public Library, a concert by Elizabeth Siedoff, pianist.

Tuesday afternoon, March 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, March 10, in Symphony Hall, a concert by the Negro choir of the Hampton Institute.

Wednesday evening, March 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lily Pons, soprano.

Wednesday evening, March 11, in Brown Hall, a concert by Harrison Keller, violinist, and J. M. Sanromá, pianist.

Friday afternoon, March 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor, Nathan Milstein, violinist, soloist.

Saturday morning, March 14, in Jordan Hall, a children's concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, March 14, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conductor, Nathan Milstein, violinist, soloist.

Sunday afternoon, March 15, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Jelly d'Aránvi, violinist, and Pauline Danforth, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, March 15, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players' Club.

Monday evening, March 16, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Thursday evening, March 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, March 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 21, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Dorothy Gordon, singer of folk songs.

Sunday afternoon, March 22, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Sunday evening, March 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Elly Ney, pianist.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Week days from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day, except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions. Eighteenth century French designs; biot prints by Alexander Cosens. Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith. Portrait engravings by Nanteuil; modern woodcuts; loan collection of silver by Hester Bateman; exhibition of Wedgwood, Millet drawings.

**Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge**—Week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Eighteenth century French painting and sculpture lent by Felix Wildenstein, Sir Joseph Duveen and the California Palace of the Legion of Honor; through March 9. Drawings and etchings by Goya. Loan Exhibition of Drawings and Water Colors by Gabriel Charles Gleyre. Through April 6.

**Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court**—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4; admission free.

**Boston Public Library, Copley Square**—In the Treasure Room, first editions of Daniel Defoe's works. In the Fine Arts Room, sketches by Virginia Lee Burton. Through March 7.

**Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Forty-second annual exhibition of water colors by the Boston Society of Water Color Painters.

**Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street**—Paintings and water colors by Mary S. Powers. Through March 7. Woodcuts by Ilse Bischoff. Through March 14.

**Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street**—Paintings, etchings and drawings by Hoyland B. Bettinger. Through March 10.

**Children of the American Revolution: Board meeting in connection with state conference; Old Colony Trust Company, 10:15.**

**Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street**—Oil paintings and chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through March 8.

**Scharves Studios, 965 Boylston Street**—Etchings by the younger school of American and English etchers.

**Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 394 Boylston Street**—An exhibition of the Boston Camera Club. Through March 14.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

# WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow or rain late tonight or Sunday; not much change in temperature; fresh north to east winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness, followed by rain or snow, beginning late tonight or Sunday; slowly rising temperature in extreme south portion.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Increasing northeast and east winds, becoming strong and probably reaching gale force Sunday; overcast weather, with rain or snow, beginning late tonight or Sunday.

**Official Temperatures**

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

| | 8 a.m. Mar.7 | Max. Mar.8 | | 8 a.m. Mar.7 | Max. Mar.8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | 32 | 40 | Memphis | 40 | 60 |
| Atlantic City | 36 | 48 | Miami | 70 | 76 |
| Boston | 32 | 40 | Montreal | 30 | 32 |
| Buffalo | 34 | 34 | Nantucket | 32 | 38 |
| Calgary | 28 | .. | New Orleans | 52 | 70 |
| Charleston | 58 | 60 | New York | 39 | 44 |
| Chicago | 30 | 36 | Philadelphia | 36 | 46 |
| Denver | 10 | 24 | Pittsburgh | 32 | 40 |
| Des Moines | 32 | 40 | Portland, Me. | 24 | 34 |
| Eastport | 26 | 30 | Portland, Ore. | 42 | 58 |
| Galveston | 60 | 62 | San Francisco | 52 | 66 |
| Hatteras | 50 | 56 | St. Louis | 34 | 38 |
| Helena | 24 | 34 | St. Paul | 24 | 30 |
| Jacksonville | 58 | 64 | Seattle | 38 | 50 |
| Kansas City | 30 | 30 | Tampa | 60 | 70 |
| Los Angeles | 52 | 72 | Washington | 36 | 46 |

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday 1:36 p. m. Sunday 1:56 a. m.
Height of tides 16.8 feet, 16.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:46 p. m.

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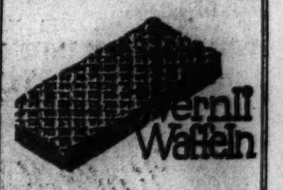

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# RASKOB FACING CHALLENGE OVER HIS LEADERSHIP

## Issues Against Democratic Chieftain Broaden Since Committee Meeting

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
Staff Correspondent
Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—The Democratic Party was girding itself today for an inevitable showdown on the issue of the leadership of John J. Raskob, chairman of its national committee.

Whether it takes place at another special meeting of the national committee, that Mr. Raskob announced on Thursday he propopsed convening, or at the national convention 16 months from now, the "big business" and wet leader faces a determined and powerful challenge.

The issue against the national chairman has broadened since the special meeting of the national committee. Previous to the gathering objection to him was chiefly from dry quarters on the ground of his wet views. Now, as a result of the economic views he enunciated at the meeting, there are both wets and drys demanding his elimination.

**Shaken the Party**

His proposal that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act be virtually nullified by permitting the legalizing of mergers and combines has shaken the Democratic Party to its roots.

In statements from Democratic leaders the day following the tumultuous special meeting, expressions of resentment against Mr. Raskob's economic program were pronounced.

"I am strongly of the view," David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts and a wet, declared, "that the Democratic Party should make its contest in the next election on a strong progressive economic platform. It should make the issue the complete failure of the Republican Administration in the present emergency and the advocacy of a new economic freedom that will end forever the economic abuses which have brought about the grave depression through which we are passing.

"To my mind the great opportunity of the Democratic Party is to expose the destructive influences and results that have followed the partnership between big business and the dominant political party during the last 10 years and to end forever such an unholy alliance."

Other Democratic leaders expressed similar views. Thomas Connally, Senator from Texas, attacked Mr. Raskob's plan to have the National Committee pass on his proposals. Morris Sheppard, Senator from Texas, warned that if the National Committee acted on the wet revision plan that the issue would be taken to the national convention and fought out there. Carter Glass, Senator from Virginia, viewed the economic program with deep concern and declared that it would be a grave mistake to force action through the National Committee.

Thomas Love, former Democratic National Committeeman from Texas, who bolted the Smith-Raskob leadership in the 1928 campaign, issued a statement following the special meeting which he attended warning Democrats "that no candidate who stands for the Raskob platform can come within 250,000 votes of carrying Texas, or within 7,000,000 votes of carrying the country next year."

**Astounding Program**

"It is the most astounding nullification program projected since 1830," Mr. Love said. "And not content with nullifying the Eighteenth Amendment, Mr. Raskob also proposes another assault on the American home in his proposition to nullify the antitrust laws by providing for the immunity bath which Woodrow Wilson stamped under his feet."

Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, a dry and one of those who led the issue against Mr. Raskob at the special meeting of the National Committee, was even more emphatic in denouncing his economic program. He characterized it as too reactionary for even "standpat Republicans."

Mr. Caraway said that Mr. Raskob's "view of the Constitution is that if any group opposes it, it should be amended so as not to apply to them. This doctrine," he said, "is more fatal to union than anything that John C. Calhoun ever visualized or ever strove for. It would mean a group of states held together by the Constitution, any one of which could repudiate any part of it if it went contrary to their desires."

Whether Mr. Raskob will call another meeting of the National Committee and force action on his program, as he said he would do at the Thursday gathering, remains to be seen. Much can, and it is extremely likely will, intervene between now and next December or January when he indicated he contemplated reassembling the National Committee.

If the determined expressions of challenge from dissenting Democrats can be taken on their face value then he will confront an even more aggressive and powerful opposition than he did at Thursday's meeting when he was compelled to give ground.

However, there should be no underestimation of Mr. Raskob's fighting qualities; also, as one Democratic leader expressed it, he has a great deal of money "invested" in the Democratic Party. He is resourceful and aggressive, and it is very apparent that his determination has been aroused and not diminished by the events of Thursday's meeting.

He may be expected to force issues and to do it with vigor. And this applies not only to the prohibition question, but also to his "big business" economic program.

# *Seven-Year-Old Leaves Red Ears in Capitol Group*

## *Unabashed, He Gazed Upon the Mighty With No Intent of Lese Majesty*

By JANET MABIE
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 6—He hadn't been invited to the minority caucus room on the Senate side of the Capitol to hear the evidence being given before the august Commission to take the Profits Out of War.

But sometimes, when you are only seven or eight years old, you don't wait for an invitation.

He wasn't dressed up, either.

His face was dirty. His clothes were torn and patched. His shoes had covered a lot of ground. He had a hat on, and, with two Cabinet members and an assortment of more or less important people about him, he kept it on.

Ralph T. O'Neil, National Commander of the American Legion, was the witness at the moment.

The visitor took a chair confidently. He swung his feet, which did not reach the floor anyhow, and gazed about upon the scene with a certain worldly interest, an interest which, however, completely lacked the pushing eagerness of the professional sightseer.

Strange, he may have been thinking from the look of him, how agitated grown-ups permit themselves to become over such matters.

But enough of that. One does not, when one is seven or eight, desire to sit long in one place.

So, generously if unwittingly alleviating the boredom of many present, he got up to stroll around. He went over to a window and looked out. The sun shone on the curve of his grimy young cheek as he stood tiptoe to peer over the sill.

Then he made a little tour among those present, gazing at one and another with detached appraisal. Plainly they had nothing much he wanted or needed.

People began to titter, mildly, glad to exchange tedium for so unconventional an interruption. These he rewarded with glances of impartial calm.

A secretary, embarrassed, uncertain of procedure, and with little grooves of perplexity in his forehead, selected some pencils and scratch pads and hastily presented them to the visitor with the inference, "Here, if you must remain, sit down and busy yourself." You were glad, somehow, he didn't show the boy the door.

The visitor accepted them, adopted a new chair, swung his legs peacefully, drew on yellow paper a ramshackle donkey and a lop-eared puppy and part of a boat.

Then he began to walk about again. He paused before a pompous gentleman and inspected the gold chain that bristled with gold and ivory charms across an ample girth. He exchanged glances with a woman of proud mien, and it looked suspiciously as if the barest shadow of a mocking grin was exchanged between them.

Perhaps something in the fiber of O'Neil's voice caught his interest then. Or perhaps it was that a wastebasket stood near O'Neil's feet. At any rate, he went over, dropped his drawings into the basket, and improved the opportunity to consider what he thought of O'Neil's countenance. As he gazed with a kind of radio eye at O'Neil, O'Neil looked at him abashed. O'Neil grew red; the boy wore his calm like a toga. People laughed then. O'Neil shifted uneasily in his chair. The secretary made a move. But the boy had seen enough anyhow and turned his back on O'Neil and strolled away. When one is only seven or eight one cannot spend much time on large men, or mumblings about taking the profits out of war.

A boring place, at best. The boy swept the room with a last glance of distant interest; it could not properly have been called a leave-taking. Nor thank you for letting me in. But it was something; perhaps just pleasure that he, being only seven or eight, did not have to engage in such unappetizing occupations.

Then he went out, and about his business, leaving no name.

**DIVERS MEND SCREW**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust. — Removing a vessel's broken propellor and replacing it by a new one was the under-water job recently carried out by two divers at Fremantle. The ship was the steamer Otaki, riding low with a heavy cargo. The new blade, weighing 25 cwt., was swung into position from a lighter and bolted into position.

# *Rainbow of Ice Glints in the Sun*

Photo by Paul Standar

ICE CAVE UNDER PARADISE GLACIER, MOUNT RAINIER

Frozen rivers assume unusual shapes in western United States, cathedral-like in their proportions.

Great caverns, sculptured by natural forces in ice a half century old, are being made accessible to summer tourists who visit Mount Rainier National Park, Washington. Many of the caves assume unusual shapes as well as attaining remarkable size. Sunlight, which filters through the clear ice ceilings, paints the interiors in delicate colors.

The most widely visited ice caves are those in Paradise glacier, which threads its frigid way almost to the slopes of Paradise Valley. Because of the tourist facilities in Paradise Valley, the glacier itself is one of the most popular on the mountain.

There are 28 other glaciers on the sides of this snow-capped peak, which extends 14,408 feet above sea level. Seven of the glaciers, including Paradise, are "live," originating in the summit snows of the mountain and moving down its slopes in separate canyons at the rate of from 16 to 20 inches a day.

# SEMINAR GROUP HEARS PROBLEMS OF PORTO RICO

## 60 Students of Latin-American Affairs Spend Day in San Juan

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (By U. P.)—Sixty North American students of Latin-American affairs took an intensive but at the same time comprehensive course in the major problems of Porto Rico when the S. S. Caledonia, on which the cruise is being made, stopped for a day in San Juan. They included educators, journalists, clergymen and publishers who are making the Caribbean Seminar cruise under the direction of Dr. Hubert C. Herring, of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America.

The course consisted of lectures and demonstrations. The former were given by the heads of the insular Departments of Education, Health, Agriculture and Labor, who, in a two-hour speaking program in the Ateneo Puertorriqueno, set before the visitors the different aspects of the fundamental questions with which they, as members of Governor Roosevelt's Cabinet, have to deal. For a rapid demonstration of the workings of the public policy expounded by the heads of the Government, the seminar group was taken to the schools, including the university, health centers, and industrial plants.

The lecture program in the Ateneo followed a visit to La Fortaleza, where Mr. Roosevelt welcomed the seminar members and showed them about the old Spanish palace. The speakers, Dr. Jose Padin, Commissioner of Education; Dr. Antonio Fernos, Commissioner of Health; Carlos Chardon, Commissioner of Agriculture and now chancellor of the university, and William D. Lopez, Assistant Commissioner of Labor, developed and to a large extent correlated their addresses to make an effective presentation of the four planks in Governor Roosevelt's rehabilitation program, namely, better health and living conditions, more intensive agriculture, more industries and more practical education.

A number of the members of the seminar group were known to Porto Rico for their sympathetic and liberal attitude toward Latin America and particularly the Caribbean countries. Among those who were present at the Ateneo conference were Dr. Chester L. Jones, of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Leland H. Jenks, author of "Our Cuban Colony," and professor at Wellesley College; Dr. Ernest Gruening, editor of the Portland Evening News, formerly managing editor of the Nation; Dr. Samuel G. Inman, editor of "La Nueva Democracia," and lecturer at Columbia University; Charles Thomson, of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and Dr. Thomas E. Benner, professor at Columbia University and former chancellor of the University of Porto Rico.

# Jurist Offers Plan to Speed Up Trials

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Civil trials could be speeded up without the appointment of more Supreme Court justices if the preliminaries were arranged by a master or referee, according to William M. Wherry, formerly a member of the Bar Association's committee on law reform.

His conclusion, which will be published in pamphlet form by the New York University Law Quarterly Review, were the result of a survey extending over several years. Mr. Wherry criticized lawyers for "too much carelessness in the preparation and presentation of cases," and declared that clients whose attorneys are negligent fare better when their cases are tried by judges alone than when heard by a jury.

"The whole survey shows that if every case were brought before a judge within a few weeks after issue was joined," he said, "at which time all motions would have to be made, and the judge had the power to make preference based on the urgency of the case and the time required for its preparation and trial, we would improve preparation, get settlements more promptly and save much delay and expense."

# *Sea Gulls Know Where Dinner Will Be Spread*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 6—A flock of sea gulls trained by a schoolboy to follow a ferryboat from one shore of the Hudson River to the other is attracting the interest of people at Beacon and Newburgh, cities on opposite sides of the river 15 miles south of here.

In the morning, when the boy boards the ferry at Beacon to go to school in Newburgh, the gulls are resting on the river near the boat. As the ferry pulls out, they take to the air and follow it, gathering crumbs which the youth spreads on the deck. In the afternoon, when he is ready to return home, the birds are waiting on the Newburgh side and follow the ferry across the river again.

# COUZENS PLANS DRIVE AGAINST RAIL MERGER

## Michigan Senator, After Talk With B. & O. Chief, Reiterates Attitude

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7—James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, began a summer campaign against the eastern four-system railroad merger plan today by telling Daniel Willard, president of the B. & O. Railroad, nothing has developed to warrant a change in his opposition.

Mr. Willard called on Mr. Couzens with the avowed purpose of converting the recalcitrant Senator to the railroad plan. Mr. Couzens announced after the conversation he would spend the summer doing everything he possibly could through speeches and general publicity to defeat the petition of the railroads for the four-system merger.

Once the petition has been presented to the Interstate Commerce Commission and it has been accepted, nothing further can be done to prevent the proposed consolidations, Mr. Couzens explained. He hopes, therefore, to arouse sufficient popular opposition between now and next December to secure legislation against the merger before it is too late.

Any delay in presenting the petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission will play directly into the hands of Mr. Couzens' plan by giving him more time to fight for legislative action. For this reason he views with satisfaction a recent report that the Pennsylvania Railroad is no longer eagerly in favor of the plan.

It is also understood that presidents of other railroads are looking with concern upon the taking over of the Wabash by the Pennsylvania.

Mr. Couzens informed Mr. Willard that he considered the proposed acquisitions of the Baltimore & Ohio less objectionable than some of the others. The Baltimore & Ohio, he pointed out, did in the open what the Pennsylvania and the Van Sweringen interests had done by means of holding companies. The Baltimore & Ohio has not tried to conceal from the public the real ownership of the Western Maryland by dummy holding companies, and its action is still subject to the jurisdiction of the I. C. C., he said.

Mr. Couzens said there is a general misconception in the public mind that the Baltimore & Ohio would get an entry into territory by the proposed plan. Consolidation experts advance this contention, he said, on the ground it would present competition to the Pennsylvania and the New York Central. But the fact remains that the Baltimore & Ohio is not going to get into New York, he declared. Its lines will terminate on the Jersey side where the Reading now stops.

# Crowds Cheer British Princes in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 7 (By U. P.)—The British campaign to regain trade in the Argentine, got under way in earnest yesterday.

The Empire's two royal "trade ambassadors," the Prince of Wales and Prince George, devoted every moment of the day to appearances before cheering crowds of Argentines and in inspecting the exposition grounds where, today, Great Britain will open its overseas exhibition of industrial and agricultural products.

In the morning the two Princes, accompanied by the Argentine Ministers of War, Interior, Foreign Affairs and Finance, traveled by automobile through hot streets to the Military Academy at San Martin to witness a parade of cadets and an exhibition of horseback riding.

On entering the official reviewing stand, Ernest Bosch, Minister of Foreign Affairs, turned to the Prince of Wales and remarked in Spanish, "We are better here."

To this the Prince of Wales responded, "Si, mucho mejor, mucho mejor." (Yes, much better, much better.) The older Prince was attired in the full uniform of a general of the guard, and Prince George in the cooler summer kit of a naval lieutenant.

The afternoon was spent in going over the 25-acre exhibition grounds at Palermo. Every British industry is represented at the exhibition and the exhibits include automobiles, trucks, buses, farming and industrial machinery, electrical apparatus, railroad equipment, paints, fencing and countless other items.

An official banquet was given by Provisional President Jose Uriburu in honor of the two Princes last night.

# Maryland Senate Backs Ritchie Boom

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 7 (AP)—A resolution indorsing Gov. Albert C. Ritchie for the Democratic nomination for President was approved yesterday by the State Senate, and almost immediately the Governor's record became a matter of State politics.

Galen L. Tait, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, issued a statement, declaring "Mr. Ritchie's own cherished reorganized administration in Maryland is a flagrant example of that overcentralization in government from which he diverts attention by alleging its existence in the Federal Government."

The legislation resolution, approved the day before by the House of Delegates, called Governor Ritchie, long an outspoken foe of the Eighteenth Amendment, "a champion of the rights of free people and free states in a free country," and an opponent of "overcentralization of power in the Federal Government and federal invasion of the rights of the states."

# *Changed Era in China's History Makes Itself Felt in New York*

## *Meeting of 50 Chinese-American Business Men Under Auspices of Kaumingtang Savored Not at All of the Lantern Festival*

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The winding streets of New York's Chinatown have seen many strange processions, and the cavernous and labyrinthine dwellings that face Mott and Pell Streets and those other Orient-impregnated thoroughfares that lead off Chatham Square have known many curious meetings.

Here feasts and festivals of an antique people bring memories of ripening teafields and a land fair with the bloom of peach and plum, peonies and jasmine, of silver lamps and porcelains, despite all the clamor of "El" trains roaring past and the rivers of traffic that sweep adjacent thoroughfares.

There have been many changes in the last score of years. The days of the Manchus are past and the banners of the Kuomintang have swept up from the dappled, smiling south of China to the wind-swept north—in a metamorphosis that has been well-nigh complete. The collapse of the ancient political structure has been felt in Mott and Pell Streets as well, and here, too, the doctrine of Nin Sheng, meaning "a job and an education for every man," promulgated by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, is the sesame for the new order.

Thus, last week, when 50 Chinese-American business men assembled at 77 Mott Street to consider the unemployment problem and to discuss means of opening, organizing and expanding Chinese markets for American business, the atmosphere savored not at all of the cloth, and tinsel and spangles of a resplendent dragon or the firecrackers and red string and lettuce of a Lantern Festival. It was quite without the sound of cymbals and flutes. It was a convention of the Kuomintang of America, Eastern District.

Dr. Paul Linebarger, legal adviser and special treaty envoy of the Chinese Nationalist Government, was the chief speaker. He brought special instructions from Nanking to the Kuomintang, and said the Chinese feel that an upturn in the economic situation cannot be effected until American business takes full advantage of the Chinese markets.

Dr. Linebarger stressed the Nationalist view that an unusual opportunity—unique even in China—was to be had by American business if it would enter the Chinese field now with capital and willingness to coöperate in building up the economic structure there. The effect of this American participation, he said, would be equally advantageous to the United States and China.

He recalled the traditional friendship of this Government for China and told of the big part played by American educational training in present-day China. These are assets for the American business man which can be turned to profitable account if capitalized now, he said.

The delegates concluded their conference with a communication to the United States Senate advocating an American loan to China of 1,000,000,000 ounces of silver bullion to be distributed throughout the provinces by American-controlled banks in accordance with the plan placed before the Senate of the Seventy-first Congress.

Dr. Linebarger, describing the program which would be made possible by such a loan, said it would enable the putting to work of 3,000,000 men on roads opening up new regions and an extensive American market.

**LIGHT BOYCOTT GOES ON**

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, March 7 (By U. P.)—Department and grocery stores continued their boycott of the local light and power company yesterday which started when the shopkeepers kept their establishments in darkness in protest against what they allege to be the high cost of electricity.


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# THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE—AVIATION

## A Singer on Horseback

### *Lawrence Tibbett, Like His Voice, Is All Action*

By JANET MABIE

YOU needn't try hard to see Lawrence Tibbett as an oil driller, or a sailor, or an orange picker. If I heard he'd been a pirate I should be perfectly well able to see him ranting up and down the decks of a tossing ship, yelling at his men, using a belaying pin for a punctuation mark. But I must say he did not really exhibit any of the qualities which would distinguish him as being of any of these callings when I saw him, except the voice. We were on the twenty-second floor of a hotel and if he had chosen to call someone from the sub-basement I'm sure they would have heard him and come running.

I have never seen anyone acquit himself so generously in an inauspicious circumstance as Tibbett did that day. It was Wednesday. Saturday afternoon he was going to sing Uncle Peter in Deems Taylor's new opera "Peter Ibbetson" at the Metropolitan. The world premier of the opera. One heard of interminable rehearsals. Someone was on the telephone about costumes. All sorts of importunate people were pulling Tibbett this way and that. I was obliged to insert myself in this melee or give up the only time I had to see him. No civilized person had any right to expect him to be equable. But he was. Preposterously so, in the circumstances. I think there was a reason that I should like to put forward because it is an unexpected reason.

**A Collector of Ideas**

Tibbett likes to have people around him, but I do not think it is for the sake of the people so much as it is for the sake of ideas they may put in his way. I cannot imagine him gossiping about anyone. I can imagine him subjecting an ethical point to the intensity of investigation people often expend on gossip over people. I think he is a man of endless curiosity with respect to the things that, it is conventional to say, make the world go round. They have not all to do with human relations.

I think Tibbett joins Maurois and Chevalier in a delight in the mechanical things of the world. I can imagine him hanging over a perfectly oiled and highly complicated machine. Do not ask me what makes me believe these things about him. It is not entirely his viewpoint, reflected in his conversation; it is not entirely his air of galvanic energy. It is not entirely that his gestures mark him for a freeman. It is a combination of all. He is "high, wide and handsome" the way Sir Henry Thornton of the Canadian National Railways is, but the phrase gathers in his impulses, his ambitions and his attitude toward the world around him as well as his looks and gestures.

Let us look at him a moment.

From his waist up to his neck he is an immense man. His shoulders and chest could have belonged to a Roman gladiator. And then you come to his face. I have heard the most lively discussions about Tibbett's physiognomy. He has the infantile expression of a young boy. It comes partly from the roundness of his face which startles people because they do not expect to find so round a face and so strikingly boyish a look on a man of mature and immense vocal accomplishment. His face, to be in keeping with his accomplishments, should be settled and grave and experienced. It is not. It is fluid. It breaks into grins. When its lines are cast in absorption it still has a growing-up look, not a grown-up look. Quite a combination, considering that the man possesses the ability to produce ideas that have complete maturity, plus a civilization and polish too rarely met.

**His Restless Energy**

At the moment Tibbett was splendidly dressed in that most difficult to manage thing, a double-breasted suit, but on his feet he wore a pair of mongrel red Morocco slippers. Carl Sandburg would have shouted. For it is he who invariably sees the most serious or impressive circumstances of life rendered endurable by "the strutting peacock you have to laugh at" which is the inevitable touch of the comic. Double-breasted Scottish woolens and red bedroom slippers!

The room looked over the ice rink in Central Park. Many little darting objects far below were men and women and children on silvery skates. I had a momentary feeling that the least I could do with Tibbett, since I proposed to make him talk to me, was to take him out and walk him in the park, give him room, and air to breathe. He strode around the room after the brief amenities of meeting, and you could see he is the kind to be better off in the undisciplined out of doors, instead of a plum green velvet carpet, and chairs and a sofa, plum green satin, getting in his way.

The only bit of outdoors was a great vase of milky green Swedish glass filled with fuzzy ice-green things that looked like weeds but were an everlasting flowering shrub. There were two correct Chinese lamps based in lacquer red, one on a table by a book bound in silver and the purple of a Roman festival. I had a ridiculous impulse to ask Tibbett if he laughed to find himself in a place of soft grandeur, remembering when he barnstormed up and down the California coast as an actor with mediocre stock companies, or when he tried out his voice among the leaves of orange trees, or splashed about in the vapors of oil fields.

Apparently Tibbett, not being able to sit still comfortably, never bothers to try. His feet keep him in time with the workings of his thought; a quick, martial time, stout and strong. His slippers make a padding sound on the effete carpet, but there was no padding sound in his conversation. You may, at this juncture, say "Yes, but what did he say that was of so much account?"

And I should have to tell you that the things he said were like a man breaking off chunks from a loaf to feed ostriches.

A robust comment on certain new talking pictures; glancing blow of criticism at certain phases of his own latest picture "New Moon." He knew it looked silly to have the picture close on a view of him with a lady hoisted in front of him on a horse. He shrugged, a gesture of philosophy that came more from a Muhammadan than it did from Hollywood. He grinned over a comment on his singing of the Roustabout's Song over the radio. He'd like to sing more on the radio. He was willing but some of his numerous arbiters were not so willing. He kept getting his contracts in conflict over such matters.

**Be the Song, Not Interpretator**

I had an irresistible impulse, having missed the Roustabout's Song on the Atwater Kent hour, to ask him to sing it in that room filled with the green lights, though the walls tremble at the Jovian thunder, and wandering chambermaids flee to the cellars. But like all irresistible impulses I resisted it. I said someone had told me he was the Roustabout, rather as Amy Lowell used to say of Robert Frost "He is New England." Well, why not? The song was a Roustabout's Song, wasn't it? Not a song about a roustabout.

Tibbett would make a good public speaker of the kind that thinks on his feet. You can't say he tumbled ideas out like Niagara tumbling water over the rocks, for sometimes he padded up and down, staring off over the park with its rim of the turrets of machine-age castles and said nothing for five minutes. You watched him pad up and down then and just waited to see what he would say next. He feels his way when he is talking. He isn't a man who puts on a great voice and talks before he has something to say.

I should think a hostess who wanted a man capable of much charming small talk would let Tibbett go by without putting out a hand to stop him. It's curious that a man who is successful in those modern devices which critics most often identify as means of keeping people from the intolerable exercise of having to think, namely motion pictures, should be such an admirable thinker himself.

And yet, if you took all the words he said that afternoon, in something like an hour and a half, you wouldn't have a respectably meaty interview. I am one who likes people who do not deliver long, closely knit statements about their ideas, but who spill out suggestions of their ideas as it pleases them. And it is probably just like Tibbett that the only substantial chunk of discussion came when I was on the way to the door to leave. With my back turned he said, as if we had all day to go into such a subject, "Do you suppose the secret of so much accomplishment these days, the fast development of ideas, is connected in any way with the great amount of currents and waves let loose through radio?" It was asked as though an opposite answer would be just what he wanted to hear, for the answer suggested itself that radio activities were results rather than causes, and that the energy typified by radio really expressed the active thinking of the times.

**Spare Time Thinking**

Such an intricate theory, however, sat me down abruptly on the arm of a chair to consider. But the arm of a chair in no place to think of such a question. Moreover, I know lamentably little about physics and radio energy and all I could do was look spuriously intelligent and say "I wonder" and "Yes, of course" and "Do you suppose so?" and "I believe you're right" at what seemed to me appropriate intervals.

We didn't settle anything. But that will give you an idea of what little jobs Tibbett is up to in his spare time.

We didn't talk much, you will infer, about his earlly beginnings and hardships and the satisfactions of having that marvelous blessing his great voice discovered and trained. But I have heard Tibbett is pretty modest and unassuming about all that and would grin you out of such questions if he could.

I think perhaps if I were looking for someone to discuss the merits of Tibbett's voice with I should try to find one or both of his twin sons who are now, I believe, in the neighborhood of 12.

After taking you over a road that resembles goat-tracks in my recounting of this meeting with Tibbett, may I leave with you a story involving an estimate of his voice which has to do with the twins. I should add I did not get the story from Tibbett père.

The Tibbetts were traveling on a train which, it turned out, likewise carried the Duke and Duchess of Alba.

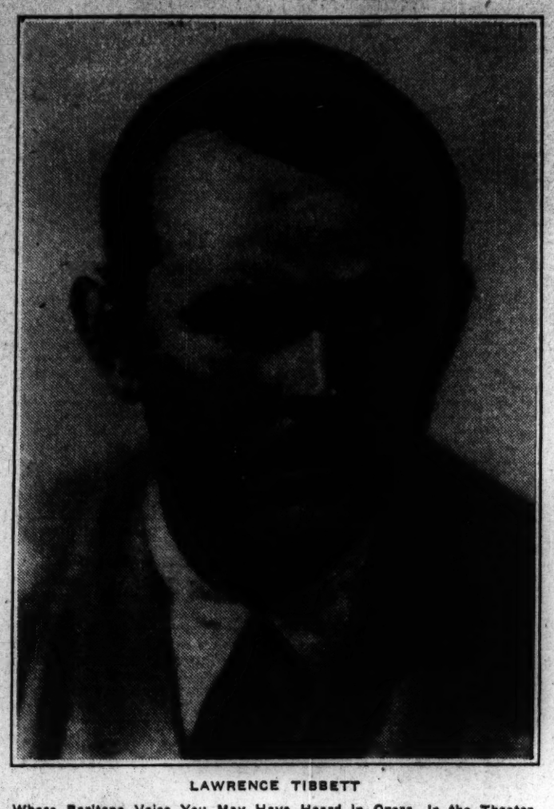
The twins were 8 then; Lawrence Jr. and Richard.

The Duke and Duchess invited the twins for a visit in their stateroom. The twins complied with celerity and were gone a very long time. When they emerged Richard, in particular, bore more than a slight resemblance to a cat stuffed with cream.

Mrs. Tibbett thought probably the boys had been monopolizing the conversation and said so. Whatever inclination Lawrence, in his forthrightness, might have had to agree, Richard hastily covered up.

"No, Mother, we didn't. We only explained to them that our father is the greatest baritone in the world."

AN ARTIST IN FOUR MEDIUMS



LAWRENCE TIBBETT

Whose Baritone Voice You May Have Heard in Opera, in the Theater, From the Concert Stage, or From Your Own Loudspeaker.

## Voices for the Northland

### *Isolated Parts Hear the World Go By*

DEEP snows and blizzards are frequent these days in the far-away posts of the Canadian arctic. Fur traders, missionaries and police feel the isolation that even airplanes have not tapped yet. Beyond the air routes of the northland for hundreds of miles stretch outposts of civilization, where eager hands tune in the radio stations from all parts of the world, for they are the only means whereby these distant points are kept in contact with the outside world.

Up in the northern reaches of Ellesmereland, where the farthest north police post of the world is located, the mounties tune in the broadcasts that bring personal messages from the stations of Canada and the United States. England, Germany, Australia and Japan reach there with good volume most of the winter. There at the top of the world careful fingering of a radio dial brings news from all the world to the listeners.

* * *

The police post at Bache Peninsula is but one point in the Canadian arctic where radio reception of broadcasts is eagerly looked forward to. There are many such posts on Devon Island, Baffinland, along the Hudson Straits, along the arctic shore of the Northwest territories, and on those islands to the north of the mainland where the isolated fur trader or missionary may be spending the winter.

Radio reception is good in the north, despite the northern lights. Up there where the aurora borealis in all its brilliant colors is a nightly affair, the stations from many parts of the world penetrate as witness the logs kept by the inhabitants of those regions. In them are to be found listed the main stations of the North American continent. Not only from the cities in Canada, but from California and the southern states reception is had by the arctic dwellers. Even Eskimos know the strains of dance orchestras originating in every part of the continent.

* * *

The listener who likes his programs from as distant points as possible should spend a winter in one of the posts of the arctic. Here is what one police post along the arctic shore reports: One hundred and sixty-nine American stations, 33 Canadian stations and 16 foreign stations, all in one winter. Reception varied from JOAK, Japan, to Madrid, Spain.

Not only is the variety in the arctic great, but the service accorded through certain broadcasting stations in the United States and Canada affords at least a personal touch for these arctic white folks with their homes far to the south. At regular stated periods, word comes to them of news back home and of doings in other parts of the arctic nearer to civilization.

In the days before the radio there were only the newspapers which had been left by the supply ships that summer to read over and over. Contact with the outside was cut off entirely, for dog teams rarely made their way south in winter. Isolation was as complete as it could be. Then came radio broadcasting and with it the solution for spending the long arctic nights and getting word into the outposts.

Now radio is a necessity of the country as much as it is in our cities. There is no post without a receiver, and few are the clergymen or police contstables who would travel today in winter in the arctic without a portable receiver to help pass the days when snow blizzards force the traveler to wait out the storm in a hastily constructed igloo. To the arctic regions the radio is the biggest boon that has come its way.

## The Beckoning 'Sock'

The development of flying in Spain was illustrated recently by the story of a lady who had been touring that country in her light airplane. When trying to find a landing place on the coast near Valencia she was surprised to see a wind indicator "sock" waving gayly on the beach. Making her landing on the firm sand, she was met by the courteous Spanish owner of the café near by. He explained that he had installed the "sock" to attract the increasing number of private flying enthusiasts in his country.

## Foggy Frontiers

### *Airplanes Are No Respecters of Border Lines*

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Warsaw

IF COUNTRIES only appeared from the air the same as they do in the school maps, with each nation a different color, aviators would find flying easier. A fog over the boundary line and a flier lost in it trying to find a landing place and we have the stage setting for an international incident.

Thus a Polish airplane recently lost its bearings in a fog near the border and landed in Germany. As if to repay the courtesy of such an unexpected visit a German aviator found himself lost in a similar fog a day or two later and landed in Poland.

Ordinarily such landings would pass unnoticed, but the Polish-German border has been one of unrest. Thus the German authorities arrested the Polish aviators when they landed and even brought them to trial. The Poles thereupon arrested the German aviators when they landed in Poland.

The Polish press was full of stories of German aviators having previously landed by mistake in Poland receiving most courteous treatment and being helped on their way back. Thus the indignation at the German arrest and the grasping of the unexpected chance to repay in kind by the arrest of the straying German aviators.

While the fliers in both cases were released the pilot of the Polish plane which had landed in Germany was charged with spying and made to serve a two-weeks' sentence, although the charge was refuted at the trial. The charges on which he was held the two weeks were want of care in avoiding the crossing of the border and transgressing aviation traffic laws.

Airplanes instinctively ignore borders and fogs conspire with them. It is hoped that the airplane through such incidents will aid in breaking down all "border-consciousness."

## Bird Soaring

### *A Farm Wagon Plays a Part in Flying*

London

An old farm wagon which uses no ball bearings will roll down a grade of 1 in 15. Such a vehicle is said to have a poor "frictional coefficient." Highly lustrous airplanes soaring through thin air would seem to have a very fine "frictional coefficient." Yet how many airplanes have as good a gliding angle as 15 to 1?

A. Lippisch, speaking before the Royal Aeronautical Society on sailplanes and gliders, said that only two gliders used in the annual Rhoen German gliding tests would perform in this way. A 15 to 1 glide means that one can glide forward a distance of 15 feet for every foot of height. Thus at an altitude of 100 feet the glider will coast 1500 feet before the plane comes to the ground.

Besides emphasizing the great value of gliding training for airplane pilots Mr. Lippisch showed the gliders to be valuable in improving airplane design. He feels that present day planes use tremendous energy for the results obtained. Going back to the farm wagon he asks what one would think of such a wagon equipped with a 100-horsepower motor to make it go 60 miles an hour. The first thing we would do would be to suggest the use of ball bearings to overcome the resistance, thus cutting by at least one-half the energy needed for good performance.

The same idea applies to airplanes and the great need is the reduction of our friend with the imposing name, "frictional coefficient." Study along this line shows that the "flying wing," that is a wing alone, has a much better gliding angle than the whole aircraft with its body or fuselage.

To prove this beyond the wind tunnel would mean expensive test machines which might be "washed out" in a crash, but with a glider for the experimentation definite results could be obtained at low cost and little danger.

## Speaking From New York

### *From Ocean to Ocean the Protest Rises*

LISTENERS are to a sponsored program what readers are to a magazine. The editor who knows that his magazine displeases its readers does something to correct the fault. To the wise editor criticism demands a courteous reply and a constructive effort to meet it even though it is registered by a single reader. But too often radiocasting stations which sell time on the strength of a program appeal to listeners carelessly, even deliberately ignore an individual listener's criticism. The station can afford to do that no more than the editor can afford to ignore a reader's criticism.

Evidence of a case in point lies before us—a letter sent by M. E. L. of Tacoma to Station KVI in that city, in which she said in part:

"I am so weary of the constant bombardment of advertising. . . . I know of only one solution—not to listen. Whereas I have had KVI on for hours at a time, I now have it on for the following programs only: American School of the Air, CBS artists' recital or concert orchestra, United States Army or Marine Band concerts, and any classical music or political or other talks in the afternoons coming over a national hookup. If KOL of Seattle has the same program I listen to that station, for its advertising is not so offensive."

M. E. L. inclosed a clipping of one of our columns in which Dr. Lee de Forest was quoted as warning radiocasters not to "kill the goose that laid the golden egg." Her letter called attention to the clipping and added that if offensive advertising were not stopped "we will finally resort to the English system of no advertising."

M. E. L. offered KVI the constructive suggestion that advertising be limited to such remarks as: "This program is sponsored by the ——— Co., selling radios, washing machines, or what-not"; or "This program is sponsored by So-and-So, who will appreciate your patronage. Please mention this station."

"I should be so overjoyed and delighted at no advertising," added M. E. L., "that I would make every effort to show my appreciation by buying at that store. Also, advertising over KVI has gone to such lengths as to begin before the program has ended and to continue after the next has begun. (M. E. L. means the next chain program.—L. A.) I cannot describe how annoying this is. It is not only rude to the listeners, but it is also very bad business.

"I think radio is a marvelous thing, and its good use should be guarded. Advertising is intended to increase the patronage of the one advertising, but if the advertising only serves to drive the listeners away from both store and station, of what use is it?"

A fair letter, we should say, deserving a prompt, though well-considered reply. But up to the time M. E. L. sent us a copy of her letter to KVI, the station had not replied. We submit that no station does itself a service by seeming to ignore such honest criticism. An editor who would thus pass by a reader's criticism would lose a reader for whose attention his magazine's advertising as well as editorial matter are published. Perhaps the stations can afford to throw away listeners, but we doubt it.

The objection by M. E. L. that local advertising chatter is permitted to cut in on chain programs scheduled over local stations deserves prompt attention by all stations that follow this practice. In her letter to us M. E. L. states:

"The thing that has annoyed me most was the station's utter disregard to the program they were supposed to give over the national hookup—CBS in this case. The announcer usually cut off before the program was concluded to start his advertising, and continued to talk several minutes after the next program had begun. Frequently I was unable to know either what the first musical selection was, or the name of the speaker in case there was one. If this had happened once or twice I could have forgiven it as a mistake, but such constant disregard must have been intentional. For example, it is evident from the Dialer's Guide in the Monitor that the Columbia Artists' Recital comes on at 11 Pacific time, but KVI does not use it until it is half over. I shall certainly be glad when and if the national chains have their own outlets."

We suggest to the headquarters of the chains that every program worth a hook-up through a local station should be heard by that station's listeners in its entirety.

* * *

Charles Chaplin is said to have declined offers for radio appearances amounting to $650,000 in cash. The world's greatest artist in pantomime had already declined to "go talkie" in the films. Why should he talk into a microphone, no matter who had what to advertise? But $650,000—well, it is not too high a price to pay in order to maintain a great art in its purity.

L. A.

## Even the Crow Leaves

Finding that a scarecrow was of little avail in keeping pedatory birds from his orchard, an Englishman conceived the idea of connecting a loudspeaker back of the scarecrow to his radio set and the birds soon deserted the orchard.

## Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
5:45 Limerick Program.
5:50 Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Abe and David.
7:00 WEEI String Ensemble.
7:15 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
7:45 Jesters Male Trio.
8:00 NBC, Weber and Fields.
8:15 NBC, "Varieties": soloists; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Silver Flute": sketch.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance orchestra.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Concert music.
5:30 stocks; Popular songs.
5:55 "National Affairs," David Lawrence.
6:00 Time; weather; Bookman; Review.
6:15 Piano duo.
6:30 Blackface songs and humor.
6:45 NBC, Lowel Thomas, news.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular program.
7:45 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin" sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Vee Lawnhurst, songs at piano; Handy Boys, male trio; Earle Spicer, baritone.
9:00 Dance Program.
9:30 NBC, Dance orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em" sketch.
10:45 Saturday Night Review.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
11:13 Irving Guyer's Orchestra; time.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

tion," Senator Robert M. La Follette.
5:00 p. m.—Children's playlet.
5:05 Ted and his Greater Gang; popular.
5:30 "Merry-Go-Round"; popular.
5:45 "Saturday Nighters"; popular.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists: classical.
6:15 Popular orchestral program.
6:30 Musical Sports Review; Ralph Gilroy.
6:45 CBS, Mystery story.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:15 CBS, Armand Vecsey's Orchestra.
8:00 "Chronicles": recorded program.
8:30 CBS, Elsie May Gordon, monologues; Josef Bonime's string ensemble.
8:45 CBS, "The Early Bookworm."
9:00 CBS, "Around the Samovar": Russian.
9:30 CBS, "Need of the Progress Legislatino." Senator Robert M. LaFollette.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombarde's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's Program.
5:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 Recorded program.
7:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:15 Hotel Westminster Orchestra.

**FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 8**

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Masterpiece Pianist.
12:45 Vocational guidance talk.
1:00 Jordan Marsh Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Southern sketch, with W. C. Handy.
2:30 "Why I Am an Advent Christian," the Rev. Irving F. Barnes, D. D.
3:00 NBC, Margery Maxwell, soprano.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jumbo Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Elisabeth Rethberg, soprano; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, "Skyscraper": sketch.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

**WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

9:45 a. m.—Young Judea Concert.
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
10:45 South Church, Springfield.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
1:20 Ye Olde New England Choir.
1:40 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:30 NBC, Ilo Bailey, soprano; Lee Sims, pianist; Harry Kogen's Orchestra.
3:00 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:00 NBC, George Bass, violinist; saxophone; octet; accordion; string trio.
4:30 NBC, "Sparklets": woodwind ensemble.
4:45 NBC, Speaker; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet; orchestra.
5:59 Time; weather; talk; Review.
6:15 "Chronicles": recorded program.
6:45 Cowboy skit and music.
7:00 Popular orchestra; soloists.
7:15 Emily MacKenzie, soprano; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 Prince Ensemble.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Glenn Frank and Robert Hutchins, college presidents; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Einar Hansen, violinist.
9:30 NBC, Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 Cut-Ups Orchestra.
10:00 Popular songs.
10:15 NBC, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music.
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; Review.
11:30 Adolph Goebel, organist.
11:45 NBC, Male quartet; orchestra.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-224m)**

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 Russian Art Choir.
3:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; soloists, chorus, orchestra.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Symphony in E Major, No. 7 (Bruckner); Symphony in C Minor, No. 3 (Saint-Saens).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Sweetheart Hour: Mixed quartet, orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funnybones; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Betty Smart, Ben Alley, soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 Dance orchestra.
7:30 Concert Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 "Dangerous Legislation," Lieut.-Governor Youngman.
9:00 CBS, Irene Bordoni, soloist; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra; Edgar Guest; Muriel Kyle, soprano.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ, Paul Small, tenor; Duotones.
10:30 CBS, Justice Holmes anniversary program: Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, Dean Charles Clark, speakers.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

**WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)**

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Great Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:30 Musical program.
6:30 New England Conservatory of Music, speaker in a radio campaign against ignorance. 5:30.
Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.
"Hitlerites Challenge the Reichstag" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.
"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor. 8.

*Choir and Organ*

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asper, organist (WJZ—T). 6:15.

*Recital*

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

*Daytime Programs*

Organ Melodies (WJZ Chain). 11:30 a. m.
"On Wings of Song" (WEAF Chain). String trio. 12 noon.
National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain). Poultry talks. 12:30.
"The Play's the Thing" (WJZ Chain). With Harvey Hays. 1:30.
Sisters of the Skillet (WJZ Chain). 2:45.
Columbia Salon Orchestra (CBS—T). 3.
Sixteen Singers, mixed chorus (WEAF Chain). 3:30.
Ann Leaf, organist (CBS—T). 3:30.
United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.
United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4:15.
Art Gillham, popular songs at the piano (CBS). 5.
"David and Goliath" (WJZ—T). Biblical story for children. 5.
Gypsy Music Makers (CBS—T). Orchestra under the direction of Emery Deutsch. 6:15.

*Monday's Features*

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, "Early Birds."
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—Studio period.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZA**

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WHAC**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS program.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

## The Dialer's Guide

*Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.*

FOR MONDAY, MARCH 9

*Soloist and Orchestra*

Rosa Ponselle, soprano; symphony orchestra (CBS—T). Second in series of 12 concerts featuring Metropolitan and Chicago opera stars and orchestra of New York Philharmonic musicians. 8:30.
Earle Spicer, baritone; Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). 9.
Harry Watts, concert pianist; Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Overture, Russian and Ludmilla (Glinka); Londonderry Air (Grainger); Rondo (Brahms); Finale, Piano Concerto in B Flat Minor (Tchaikovsky), Mr. Watts, soloist. 10.

*Orchestral*

Black and Gold Room Orchestral (WEAF Chain). Familiar classics. 8:05, 6:45.
Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). "Gavotte and Musette" of Bach and "Solvejg's Song" in a list of descriptive classics. 11.

*Rhythmic Music*

Ramblers Trio; Harry Breuer, xylophonist; saxophone quartet; Mildred Hunt; two-piano team; "Mystery Voice" (WJZ Chain). A Roxy period of popular music. 7:45.
Lee Reisman and his orchestra; male trio (CBS—T). Feature, waltz, "Wabash Moon"; "You Too," from German talkie; and "The Peanut Vendor," which Mr. Reisman helped to popularize in New York. 9.
Guy Lombarde's Royal Canadians; piano duo; soloist (CBS—T). 10.
Vaughn De Leath; Symphonic Rhythm Makers (WEAF Chain). Miss De Leath returns to the network from WTAM, Cleveland, where she has been a featured artist. 10:30.
Ben Bernie and his orchestra (CBS—T). 11:30.
Cab Calloway and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

*Dramatic Sketches and Music*

Amos 'n' Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 8.
"Real Folks" (WJZ Chain). 9:30.
Adventures of Sherlock Holmes (WEAF Chain). 10.
"Indian Names" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). "Empire Builder" period. 10:30.

*Vocal and Instrumental*

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Hour review. 8:30.
Brigadiers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra (WEAF—T). 9:30.

*Talks*

Dr. John H. Finley, associate editor of New York Times (CBS). A member of President Hoover's committee on illiteracy, he is a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## A Prince Broadcasts

### *Edward of Wales Keeps His Usual Informality*

FUSS and fanfare are notably absent when the Prince of Wales goes to Savoy Hill, home of the British Broadcasting Corporation, to broadcast—and he's a frequent speaker on the radio. There is scarcely any difference in the manner and method of his reception from that of any other eminent person.

He is met at the entrance by two officials, escorted into the drawing room where he partakes of light refreshments and, when his time comes, simply steps into the "lift" to be transported to the studio above. The officials remain with him in the studio while he faces the microphone, that being his preference.

The Princes of Wales' speech on March 14 at the British Empire Trade Exhibition in Buenos Aires will be relayed to England for rebroadcasting over the B. B. C. network. It will probably also be picked up for rebroadcasting in the United States. The Prince's forthcoming South American radio appearance provokes a commentator in Wireless World to say:

"This will be one of the first occasions, I believe, that it has been possible to hear a pure English accent across the Atlantic. It is well known that His Royal Highness possesses an ideal microphone delivery, so it would not be surprising if the speech reveals that the indistinctness of previous transatlantic speeches has not been entirely due to atmospherics!"

# ETHICAL IDEALS OF PUBLIC MEN AIRED IN FRANCE

## Clearer Relation Between Business and Political Activities Declared Needful

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 7—One of the principal advantages resulting from the work of the parliamentary commission inquiry which, since last November, has been investigating the Oustric affair, will be a better understanding as to the proper relation between the business and professional interests of men in public life and their official duties. The fixing of a definite ethical standard in this respect is felt by many to be an urgent need.

Although a law was passed in December, 1928, forbidding members of Parliament to engage in certain specified business and professional activities this law has largely remained a dead letter. A commission of inquiry has now addressed a letter to Paul Doumer, president of the Senate, asking him what steps the Senate has taken to apply the provisions of this law.

The statute on parliamentary incompatibilities which is thus recalled from comparative oblivion was passed rather hurriedly under the stress of debate on the budget and is criticized as being both too weak and too strong. On the one hand it merely prevents parliamentarians from becoming interested in certain business enterprises without obliging them to abandon the business or professional activities which the law calls into question. On the other hand it implies such heavy penalties for infractions that many have considered it unreasonably severe.

In these days it is not always easy to draw the line between business and politics and between economics and statecraft. Consequently it has been left largely to the conscience and the sense of honor of individual Senators and Deputies to govern their conduct in these matters.

Ever since Raoul Péret, former Minister of Justice, and Henri Falcoz and Eugène Lautier, Undersecretaries of State, resigned from the Tardieu Cabinet last November, due to more or less intimate connection with the enterprises of the banker-promoter Oustric, this question of parliamentary incompatibilities has been much discussed. Only yesterday, in the Chamber of Deputies, Pierre Penaudel, reporter of the air budget, criticized Pierre E. Flandin, Minister of Commerce, for having acted as counsel for the Aeropostale and other air transport companies. M. Flandin replied that upon accepting the government post he had severed his connection with these concerns.

The importance which this question has assumed, especially with regard to Deputies, Senators, or Ministers who are or have been attorneys, bankers, or directors in leading commercial financial enterprises, gives reason to believe that new and more satisfactory legislation on this subject will be enacted. The Paris newspaper, L'Echo de Paris, is commencing to publish a series of articles dealing with this question from various viewpoints.

Almost 200 members of Parliament are lawyers and some definite ruling on the relation between their professional and political activities is urgently required.

# Government Ahead in Building Plans

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—One result of the Government's efforts appears now to be a completion of half of its public building program five years ahead of time.

Many buildings all over the country will be finished by the end of 1932. The remainder of the program as now drawn is intended to care for every need of the next ten years.

Besides the $341,000,000 already appropriated or authorized for post offices, court houses and other federal buildings, the latest allocation proposed distribution of $155,000,000 all over the country, much of it to cities which did not know they were on the list.

The allocation, reported to Congress just before adjournment by the Treasury-Post Office Interdepartmental Committee, is subject to extensive revision, however, before appropriations are asked.

# Court Rules Lewis Mine Workers Head

DIXON, Ill., March 7 (AP)—Differences between the United Mine Workers of America, headed by John L. Lewis, international president, and the Illinois "insurgents," led by Alexander Howat, were formally settled yesterday, when Harry Edwards, circuit judge, declared Mr. Lewis the legal president of the union.

Judge Edwards' decree restored the international union and the Illinois subdistrict to the status prevailing before the split nearly two years ago.

Judge Edwards ruled that Mr. Lewis, Philip Murray and Thomas Kennedy were legal president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the international organization and that Mr. Howat, A. L. Germer and John H. Walker had no legal standing as international officers.

# Brazil's Tariff Held Blow to U. S. Spinners

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Sweeping tariff changes and revisions provided in a decree issued by the Provisional Government are expected vitally to affect domestic industries as well as prove a severe blow to North American spinners.

The new tariff revisions are held by commercial observers to constitute abolishment of protection to so-called national industries which are dependent upon imported raw materials.

The new tariff revisions affect primarily the cordage industry, consumers of mercerized cotton yarns and the bag business, particularly the manufacture of jute bags.

Under the new changes North American spinners would be greatly affected for it is conservatively estimated that the United States supplies in excess of 90 per cent of the fine count yarns and easily 70 per cent of the total import movement of all spun materials into Brazil.

Hosiery mills of Brazil are served mostly by United States spinners, with Great Britain second, supplying mercerized Egyptian cotton yarns. According to figures available here American spinners supplied Brazilian mills with cotton yarns valued at $730,000 last year. Under the new decree these imports would drop perceptibly.

The Government, in answer to complaints, explains that the avowed purpose of the increases in import duties on jute and cotton products is to encourage the use of Brazilian cotton and other vegetable fibers which exist in large quantities in the north of Brazil.

It is possible that the Government may issue a counterdecree prior to the promulgation of the new law, particularly as the conservative press has opened up an editorial barrage directed at the new revisions which are declared disastrous to Brazilian business and trade.

# Balkanic Peoples Move Toward Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Council of the first Balkanic Conference, which held its meetings at Saloniki in early February of this year, is projecting a second gathering of all the Balkanic States in Constantinople next October.

The results of these preliminary negotiations reveal the fact that peaceful tendencies and the wish of a permanent coöperation between the Balkanic peoples is increasing in the Peninsula.

Four months have passed since the first Balkanic Conference was held in the Grecian capital. During this short period, the delegates to the conference, returning to their respective countries engaged in an intensive propaganda to inculcate the spirit of the conference in the masses.

"A donation of $10,000 by the Carnegie Foundation for the advancement of peace in the Balkans has been announced and it was decided to start a competition for writing a book on the development of the economic relations in the Balkans. Three prizes of $400, $200 and $100, respectively, will be awarded to the three best authors. The delegates were asked to approach their respective governments in order to obtain an annual grant of £1000 towards the expenses of the conference and it was arranged that Turkey's chief delegate, Hasan Bey, should ask the Turkish Foreign Minister to issue an invitation to the Foreign Ministers of all the Balkan States to the proposed meeting in Constantinople.

# W.C.T.U. Condemns 4 P. C. Beer Move

Special From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 7—Legalizing 4 per cent beer means saloons as sure as the sun rises, declares the National W. C. T. U. in answer to Col. Robert Isham Randolph, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who is reported urging 4 per cent beer as a compromise on the liquor question.

"Four per cent beer, although an intoxicant, would not be a commercial success," the W. C. T. U. statement continues. "It failed in Canada; it would fail here. Undoubtedly the brewers would not put much hope in 4 per cent except as an opening wedge to higher alcoholic content. Beer saloons will simply be cloaks for the sale of whisky. It has always been so and always will."

The W. C. T. U. sees little hope for the success of advocates of legalized beer. Their goal "is as remote as a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, for it would take repeal to make 4 per cent beer legal," the statement argues.

## Wins His Spurs Outside of War

Rear Admiral Thomas J. Senn Pins Distinguished Flying Cross on P. A. McDonough, San Diego, Calif., Commercial Photographer Who Spent Months Snapping Pictures of Alaska's Rugged Terrain From the Air.

# FRESH OIL CUTS PLACE INDUSTRY DEEPER IN HOLE

## Prices So Low Few Companies, It Is Said, Can Make Money

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The oil industry, weakened by overproduction, foreign competition and internecine strife, was dealt a heavy blow yesterday when crude oil and gasoline prices, already so low that few companies, if any, can make money, were cut in various sections of the country.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, through a subsidiary, Stanolind, cut the crude oil price in the mid-continent field 40 cents and made a 2-cent reduction in the tank wagon price of gasoline. Other companies met the reduced crude oil prices.

Wyoming crude oil prices were reduced and brought criticism from some of the independents. The Ohio Oil Company cut crude oil prices to 35 cents a barrel.

Gasoline prices in tank wagon lots were cut by the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska to 15¼ cents, including 4-cent gas tax, against 17¼ cents previously. Standard Oil Company of California announced a 2-cent reduction in the Seattle, Tacoma and Los Angeles districts and filling station prices in some places dropped immediately.

LOS ANGELES, March 7 (AP)—W. L. Stewart Jr., vice-president in charge of crude oil purchases for the Union Oil Company, announced tonight a reduction in crude oil prices averaging about 50 cents per barrel and affecting 24 California fields. Other large purchasers were expected to follow Union's example before the cut cut becomes effective March 10.

# Society Sits Down to Red Tablecloth

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—An old-fashioned farm dinner, with Turkey-red tablecloth and home cooking, and with the room decorated with wheat sheaves and lighted by lanterns and lamps of another day—such was one of society's most attractive parties this week in the capital, scene of so many dinners served from gold and silver plate.

The dinner was given by Samuel R. McKelvie, of the Federal Farm Board, and Mrs. McKelvie for Alexander Legge, board chairman. Secretary and Mrs. Hyde were the ranking guests.

To make it a real back-to-the-soil event, a miniature farm, complete to the smallest detail, was laid out in the center of the long dining table. Horseshoe pitching was the after-dinner entertainment instead of the usual grand opera singer or some other lavish entertainment.

# ADVERTISING VOLUME FOUND ON UP TREND

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—Gilbert T. Hodges, of the executive board of the New York Sun, on his return yesterday from a national tour in the interests of organized advertising, reported to the directors of the Advertising Federation of America that advertising volume is on the increase.

"Advertisers in all lines of business," said Mr. Hodges, who is president of the federation, "realize that fearless, aggressive efforts are necessary if they are to benefit from the great potential market now existing in this country."

# AMERICAN OFFICERS GET YPRES MEDALS

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—First presentation of the Ypres Medal, a British World War decoration to Americans, was made yesterday.

Four officers received the award, given only to those who served in the Ypres salient. They were: Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Brig.-Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, Brig.-Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Col. Edward Olmstead, all of the Twenty-Seventh Division. Presentations were made by Capt. R. Henderson-Bland, representing the Ypres League in the United States on behalf of Field Marshal Lord Plumer.

# HEALTH INSURANCE PLANNED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia families will have to pay between $1.50 and $1.80 a month into a government fund for health insurance purposes, under a scheme of insurance to be recommended by a royal commission which has been considering the matter for two years. This part of the commission's report was foreshadowed in the Legislature by its members

# HERO OF PEACE RECEIVES TOKEN OF HIS VALOR

## Man Who Helped Map Wilds of Alaska From Air Gets Flying Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Indicating that Congress is rewarding its heroes of peace as well as war, P. A. McDonough, commercial photographer here, has received the Distinguished Flying Cross for valuable mapping service in Alaska in 1926.

Mr. McDonough was chief photographer of an aerial expedition that mapped 11,000 square miles of territory in southeastern Alaska.

The presentation of the award and a citation from Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy, was made by Rear Admiral Thomas J. Senn, commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, in the district headquarters building here.

When the recommendation was made to Congress in 1926 that Mr. McDonough receive the flying cross, only about 20 similar awards had been made. Since then the awards have been made to several marine aviators for distinguished service in Nicaragua and to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd.

The Secretary's citation commended the photographer for "materially aiding and successfully performing a hazardous and difficult aerial survey of southeastern Alaska."

As a result of the survey, the pulp industry has been opened up in the section mapped and a vast amount of potential water power discovered.

The expedition was commanded by Lieut.-Commander Ben H. Wyatt, who also received the flying cross. Mr. McDonough was in one of the three planes which left San Diego in May, 1926, returning in October of the same year. The work was completed in record time.

"It was hazardous work," Mr. McDonough said, "and we had many narrow escapes as we flew for miles over rugged country in which a disabled plane wouldn't have had a chance."

# MAKERS OF AUTOGIRO TAKE OVER AIR FIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Pitcairn Field, one of the largest airports in the Philadelphia area, will soon be given over to the sale and service of autogiros exclusively, and the entire equipment as it now stands will be sold, according to George Chambliss, manager of the field.

The Pitcairn Aircraft, Inc., located at the field, is now conducting experiments with an autogiro with a two-seat capacity, for sport and training purposes. The first official showing will take place in Detroit at the National Aircraft Show, April 11 to 19.

# BUSINESS ONLY SIGN PUT ON STATE CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6—Department heads of the State Government have been notified by Gov. Gifford Pinchot that hereafter official automobiles are to be used for business only. The Governor announced State-owned automobiles to be painted the official "buckskin" color and the State coat of arms will be placed on the front doors of all cars save those of the State police.

The Governor also ordered that the use of official cars on Sunday must be discontinued. The State has about 3000 motorcars and trucks valued at more than $5,000,000.

# BOROUGH OFFICIALS INVITED TO HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6—The Pennsylvania State Association of Boroughs has issued to officials of about 940 such municipalities an announcement recommending their participation in a public hearing in the Hall of the House of Representatives March 11. The committee recently appointed by the House to investigate the Public Service Commission and the utilities, will listen to complaints.

The call is issued by Thomas F. Chrostwaite of Hanover, president of the association, and its committee of public service law, of which J. H. Rockstein is chairman.

# Hoover Board Crime Reports Ready on Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7 — With approximately $175,000 still in its treasury the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement appears to have plenty of money to wind up the 10 other reports on crime and court studies before it expires July 1, members today said. The report on criminal statistics by Roscoe Pound has already gone to the printers and will be issued shortly. Rapid progress is also being made on studies of prosecution; on prisons and penal institutions, while Judge William I. Grubb and Frank J. Loesch state that their respective reports on cost of crime, and police will be issued in time.

Reports on juvenile delinquency, and courts, will not be completed by July 1, it was stated, but this is in accordance with plans made months ago. The study of juvenile problems is being made in conjunction with the White House conference and that on courts with Yale and other universities, and it was recognized that additional time would be required. The studies will be carried through by the outside agencies. Of the four or five other surveys, reports are expected either before the expiration of the commission's activities or shortly after.

It is learned, incidentally, that the Massachusetts crime survey, which has been going on for several years, is also rapidly nearing completion, and that the first volume will be issued this spring.

A similar survey, made by Prof. Felix Frankfurter and Dean Pound of Harvard and others in Cleveland, O., caused a sensation in that State. It was the first comprehensive crime survey of its kind, and was issued in 1921. The Massachusetts survey will be more searching in every way, it is stated. Dean Pound and Professor Frankfurter are in charge of it.

# Ontario Defeats 'Red' Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Five traveling school cars in Northern Ontario have scored a victory against Communism, where the people are now more interested in naturalization papers than "red" literature.

The Ontario Department of Education inaugurated the traveling school car system in 1926. For a time the aid of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had to be called in to make the system a success. The "mounties" eventually broke down the organized efforts of Communist propaganda to defeat the policy of carrying education into this remote territory. Today, G. S. Henry, Provincial Premier, stated that "red" propaganda against the traveling schools has ceased. All the cars serve non-English districts. "It is doubtful if the best 'red' propagandist that could be produced today, could get two people to listen to him throughout the entire territory served by the school cars," stated an official of the education department.

A teacher of one of the traveling cars states: "At present more are interested in naturalization papers than ever before. The best of them have life insurance in large amounts, shares of C. P. R. stock, and bank accounts. Others are trying hard to imitate the example of their more successful fellow man. There is now not one Communist among them."

# ONTARIO SOLICITOUS FOR BLIND WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—With the object of encouraging employment of blind workmen by relieving employers of apprehension of the possibility of accident and compensation costs, a bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature to provide for compensation for blind workmen for injuries sustained and industrial diseases contracted in the course of their employment.

Accidents to blind workmen involving sums up to $50 will be taken care of by the industries under the act. Sums in excess of this will be paid by the province. No claim can be made for compensation until the blind workman has been properly placed by officers of the Institute for the Blind.

# CANADIANS BUILD STADIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—Students of British Columbia University have contributed $10,500 of a $20,000 fund being raised by them for the construction of a stadium at Point Grey. Nearly one-half the sum was raised by students voting their caution money—a fee posted to cover breakages during the session—to the fund.

# World's Students in America Turn From Libraries to Shops

## 'Big Business' Finds Agents of Prosperity in Envoys Trained in Modern Manufacturing Methods—Cream Picked for Plants Built in Other Lands

By ARTHUR A. YOUNG
Editor, The Chinese Christian Student
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

STUDENTS from abroad have become the latest friends of big business. No longer are they the sole concern of educators anxious to uplift the "illiterate millions" of other lands. For decades, while students have been traveling to the United States, industry has overlooked them as possible sales asset.

It is true that a few farsighted men have offered to these students the opportunity of acquiring a rather superficial knowledge of the shops and office, and for their trouble have reaped an unexpected benefit, for these students, returning to their own lands and rising later to a key position, have invariably first thought of America when placing their orders.

But it was not until the Scandinavians pioneered in this realm of practical education that the stage was set for large American business contacts. The American-Scandinavian Foundation gradually extended the scope of its labor to include Danish and Norwegian students.

Two years later Germany sent its first batch of industrial students. They came under the sponsorship of the German Students' Coöperative Association in Dresden. American manufacturers welcomed those students for Germany is patterned after the United States, the greatest resemblance being the rationalization of its industry.

The fact that Germany is America's third best customer is enough to foster close bonds of friendship. Furthermore, in Germany American manufacturers have erected factories and shops costing some $15,000,000. It is into these shops that American-trained Germans expect to find positions upon their return to the fatherland.

Austria fell in line in November, 1928, when the first group from that country arrived in New York. They were graduates of engineering or other technical schools.

Oriental students came, too, and now are headed toward a greater share in this method of education. The Chinese Minister of Railways decided recently to send a number of students to work in the various railway offices of the States, to acquire a practical understanding of railroad administration.

Not long ago the Chinese Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture voted $5000 (Mex.) for the first year's support of an American branch of the Chinese Institute of Technical Training, the idea being to seek contact with American firms willing to employ Chinese students for two years' training.

America is famed as an industrial nation—the inventor of mass production and time-saving methods, the chief exponent of modern industrial efficiency. More foreign students are receiving practical education in its shops and offices than at any time before.

It is interesting to note that the far-sighted policy now governing the actions of the American business man was, in a measure, started by Theodore Roosevelt, who, upon influencing the return to China of the first share in the Boxer indemnity, gave impetus to foreign student migration, now bearing visible trade results.

Today America is picking the "cream" of the students fitted for business and technical training. It realizes that the services of these men can be utilized upon their return to native lands. A world-wide view of trade has made all this possible.

It has been predicted that in the next 20 years America will be exporting American skill and business experience rather than finished products.

# Southeast Held as First in Line for Trade Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Southeast will be the first section of the country to show "marked improvement," Benjamin S. Barker, executive vice-president and secretary of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce declares.

"A decided change for the better in general business conditions has been apparent to me in the last few weeks," he said. "I believe this presages a steady and certain return to normalcy, which, though it may have some passing surface fluctuations and may even perhaps seem slow, will nevertheless be continuous and substantial.

"I base this opinion on definite activity I see about me. There has been a notable increase in the small trade of textile factories in Georgia, and several mills opened up in the last two weeks. The Georgia Power Company has manifested its faith in the soundness of conditions by announcing a $20,000,000 program for 1931, and the Southern Bell Telephone Company has shown the same faith in building four new attractive stations at an expenditure of $300,000.

"The Scripto Pencil Factory has erected a $100,000 addition. The Kraft Cheese Company has successfully operated a cheese factory here and has just completed a $250,000 factory. The Globe Ticket concern has opened up a factory with 45 men.

"I also base my opinion upon statements received from several of the larger department and retail stores to the effect that the January and February business for 1931 is in excess of that of 1930.

"The mental attitude of business men is a potent factor in this return to normalcy. Many feared that the rise in the value of stocks and bonds would not be maintained. But this has not been the case, proving that many fears of this kind have been groundless. The enhancement of such values owned by Atlanta business men has meant millions. This may fluctuate but it is substantial. Both the bond and stock market stood the immense strain of the bonus appropriation."

# Prison Keepers Issue Magazine

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—On Guard, "the only magazine in America by prison keepers, of prison keepers and for prison keepers," made its bow here today. Its primary purpose is to acquaint the people of the city with the service rendered to them by some of the less known of all public servants—salaried workers within prison walls.

Throughout the magazine the difficulties and poor remuneration for the service is stressed, but not simply as an appeal for consideration. It reflects in many ways the atmosphere and thought behind prison walls—its tedium, its humor and its drawbacks—and also the hope that it may be of real service in helping prisoners regain a useful place in society—even a happy place.

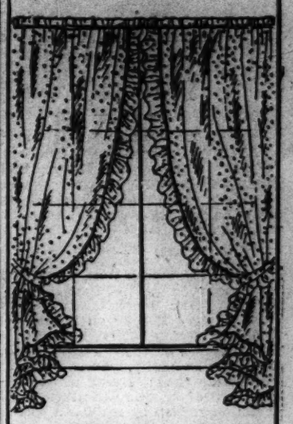
On Guard is published by the Prison Keepers' Council of the New York City Department of Correction.

# COAST GUARD BOAT TO OPEN UP HUDSON

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Coast guard headquarters announced today the coast guard cutter Acushnet had been ordered from Boston to New York to open up the Hudson River from that city to Albany.

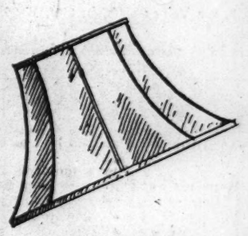
The Acushnet is equipped as an ice-breaker and through opening up the river expects to enable the start of navigation several weeks earlier than ordinarily. The Acushnet is expected to reach New York tomorrow.


Outstanding Values at Lord & Taylor
434 Fifth Ave., New York



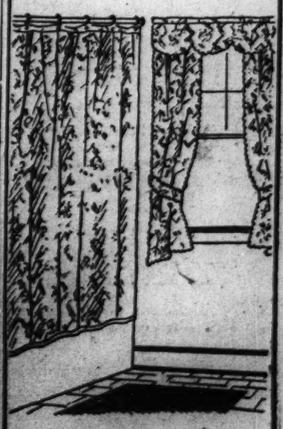
Ruffled Curtains
1.50 pr.
Plain or dotted marquisette in white, cream and ecru.

Chimney Lamps
3.95
Early American lamp in pewter, or brass finish with shade.



Silk Shades
3.75
Hand tailored, bridge size. Floor or table lamp size, 5.75.

Hooked Rugs
2.95
Colorful old hooked rugs in threshold sizes about 2'x3'.



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# Prince Takamatsu of Japan and Bride Soon to Pay Visit to the United States

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—America's first royal visitors of 1931, Prince Takamatsu, second younger brother of the Emperor of Japan, and his bride of a year, Princess Kikuko, will reach Washington about the middle of April.

They are on a honeymoon journey around the world that will have consumed more than a year before they return to Japan.

No formal notification of the visit has yet reached the American Government. It is known, however, that capital at least a week. They are ex-Capital at least a week. They are expected to be received at the White House and to be the center of considerable official entertainment.

The Prince, 25, and his bride, not quite 19, left Tokyo for Europe shortly after their marriage in February, 1930. They have visited now nearly every capital in Europe. Their visit to London, principal reason for the tour, reciprocated the visit made to Japan in 1929 by the Duke of Gloucester.

Prince Takamatsu, second in the line of succession to the throne of Japan, and his bride will be the first members of the imperial family to pay more than a fleeting visit to the United States. Other Japanese of the imperial line have crossed America on their way between Europe and the Orient, but none has made a sojourn like that planned by the Takamatsus, which will occupy at least six weeks.

After landing at New York, about April 10, they will come to Washington, going then to Boston and on to Ottawa, where the Princess's cousin, Iyemasa Tokugawa, is Japan's Minister to Canada. Returning to the United States they will follow an itinerary through Chicago, one or two other middle-western cities and the principal cities of the Pacific coast, sailing for Japan about the end of May.

# Opening of Lyons' Historic Fair Draws Many Traders From Foreign Lands

## LYONS' BIG FAIR GROWS DESPITE TALK OF SLUMP

### New Pavilions Added to Gigantic Palace for This Year's Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—The Lyons Fair of 1931 is bigger and better than ever, despite all claims of general economic depression. In spite of the fact that two new three-story pavilions have been added to the gigantic palace in which the fair is held, the administration has had to refuse numerous applications from prospective exhibitors for want of space.

This year's exposition is larger than that of 1930 by an increase of 100 new display booths, and the list of exhibitors has been augmented by 114 firms. Evidently, industrialists and merchants have realized the importance of opposing the menace of trade depression by making a special effort to call their latest lines of goods to the attention of as many prospective buyers as possible. The need of finding new markets has led many manufacturers to design an unusual number of new and attractive models to appeal to a wider range of tastes than they have formerly catered to.

Early in March each year, the Lyons Fair brings crowds of manufacturers and merchants from all parts of France and from many other countries to one of the most important crossroads of Europe. This year, the fair is being held from March 2 to 15.

Ever since the fair was inaugurated in 1916, one of its outstanding features has been its display of industrial machinery in all its many branches. This year, machines, accessories and supplies for the textile industry are being shown in such great numbers that a new and special section has been set aside for them. This section alone occupies six large galleries in the palace.

The wearing apparel section, in which 600 manufacturers are exhibiting, provides striking evidence of the eminent place which France holds in the world of fashion and design. Every branch of the wearing apparel industry, from millinery to bootmaking, has a place in this exhibit.

The French reputation for good taste and artistic sense is well maintained in the sections devoted to furniture, ornaments, toys, and games, objets d'art, porcelain, glass, bronze, perfumes and articles de luxe. France has yielded only slowly to the modern trend toward mass production; and few countries can still provide better examples of skillful and artistic handwork in industry.

**Strictly Sample Fair**

The great central hall of the palace, more than 600 meters (1968 feet) long and 15 meters wide, is devoted to the display of motorcars, motorcycles, bicycles and their accessories. In these important industries, France is second to no other country on the Continent of Europe.

Many novelties typically French in design and execution are to be seen in the sections devoted to paper and stationery, jewelry, watches and clocks, and advertising.

Agricultural machinery is of such importance that it is given a special place in connection with the exposition. During the second week (March 10 to 15), a special exhibit of agricultural machines and equipment is held in connection with the fair.

The Lyons Fair prides itself on being strictly a sample fair. Retail sales are absolutely forbidden while it is in progress, and transactions are permitted only between manufacturers and merchants. To depart from this rule would not only work an injustice on exhibitors, but would tend to lower the prestige of the exhibition, which has a recognized place among the world's great fairs and which is thoroughly international in character.

**Catalogues in Advance**

Every exhibitor is classified in one of 33 groups, or industrial families. He thus finds himself assigned to a position in the exhibition hall along with other exhibitors in the same or related industries. This grouping is not only of convenience for exhibitors, since it insures each one having his goods seen by almost every prospective buyer in his line, but it is also of great convenience for buyers, since they can survey the sum total of the season's offerings with a minimum expenditure of time and effort.

In recent years, the administration has made a practice of assigning convenient offices to the most important buyers or groups of buyers, which serve as their headquarters while the fair is in progress. For example, the leading department stores and chain-store groups of Paris and other cities are provided with desks or offices inside the fair building, where their representatives can be readily found or communicated with. Similar facilities are accorded to purchasers for merchants' associations and consumers' coöperatives.

The administration makes every effort, by supplying prospective visitors to the fair with advance information, to make their stay in Lyons as enjoyable and productive as possible. A catalogue of exhibitors is sent out about a month in advance, in order that buyers may familiarize themselves with the offerings of such firms as are most likely to fulfil their requirements.

The principal railway, air transport and steamship lines make attractive rates to groups of visitors to the fair. Merchants' associations in many French towns take advantage of these special rates, and groups of buyers frequently make the journey to Lyons together from Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain and as far as Egypt. Advance notices of these travel arrangements are distributed in 15 different languages.

**Easy to Reach**

Another service rendered by the administration, which is greatly appreciated by visitors, is the bureau which finds convenient and economical lodging for the fair's international clientèle. Arrangements are readily made for visitors to find the sort of accommodation they desire either in hotels or pensions or with private families.

The city's reputation for good food leads many visitors to anticipate a visit to Lyons as a gastronomic pilgrimage of the first importance. They remember that the city on the Rhône was the adopted home of Brillat Savarin, who although a lawyer by profession, is much better known to fame as a great authority on the art of cooking. Lyons prides itself on having maintained the high reputation which Brillat Savarin gave it more than a century ago.

### Shiplike Design of Lyons' New Airport Station

Aerial View of City's Model Terminal for Trunk-Line Flights.

## MODEL AIRPORT MARKS LYONS AS TRAFFIC CENTER

### City Regains Through Air Its Historic Rôle as Post on Big Trade Routes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons is the first in France to provide its city with a completely equipped airport. The new station, recently opened, is a model of what such places should be.

Lyons is becoming an important point on international air lines. Just as in ancient times it formed a principal post on the trade routes between the Mediterranean and northern Europe and between western and central Europe, it now occupies a strategic position on the air lines between Paris and Marseilles, Berlin and Barcelona-Lisbon, and Bordeaux and Geneva. But even more important than this, it is destined to be a leading way-station on the air line from Paris to Saïgon, French Indo-China. Regular mail service has already commenced on this long route between western Europe and eastern Asia.

**First Stage to Orient**

It is recalled that the builders of the Paris-Lyon Méditerrannée Railway looked upon it as only a first stage in the journey via the Suez Canal to the Orient. In much the same way, the air transportation companies of today fly over the valley of the Rhône on the first lap of the air route to Indo-China.

Lyons' new airport is situated in the Commune of Bron, just outside the city proper, and adjoining a military aviation field. It has been developed and improved by the Chamber of Commerce as a result of negotiations which commenced as early as 1921 between the national government and local authorities. The new station was designed only after a special visit of inspection had been paid by the chamber's aviation committee to many of the principal airports of Europe. It thus embodies the most modern ideas in airport station construction.

The traveler arriving at the air station or "aérogare" first enters a central hall in the shape of a cupola, which forms the central portion of the building and from which two wings extend almost at right angles. Around the central hall are situated windows for the sale of tickets and registering of baggage, offices of the air transport companies, a post and telegraph office, telephone booths, a waiting room, a restaurant, and offices and inspection rooms of the customs authorities.

**Phosphorescent at Night**

The next floor above is occupied on one side by the administrative offices of the air transport companies, offices of airport authorities and a few bedrooms for the accommodation of travelers and pilots. In the other wing are situated the wireless offices.

The top floor is occupied by other administrative offices and a meteorological bureau. A watch tower crowns the edifice, from which the director of the airport can survey the landing field and superintend the necessary signals, lighting of the field, and other technical matters.

In the basement of the station are the kitchens of the restaurant, a garage for motorcars and a storeroom for baggage and freight. Elevators lead to the floors above.

Loudspeakers installed in the public rooms are used for making official announcements, such as arrivals and departures of passenger planes. The entire structure has been given a coat of white paint almost impervious to weather and somewhat phosphorescent at night.

Two architects of Lyons, MM. Veyrier and Chomel, drew the plans and prepared the model of the station.

**Like a Ship's Prow**

The building looks not unlike the prow of a ship, with receding terraces one above another resembling decks. As air traffic through the port increases, extensions to the station can be made by simply adding to both wings. The simple removal of a few partitions will suffice to make considerable extensions possible. The Chamber of Commerce has given evidence of its optimism in foreseeing the need for increased space.

Among the notables who attended the opening of the new "aérogare" were Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister, who for more than 25 years has been Mayor of Lyons; M. Pradel, president of the Lyons Chamber of Commerce; Georges Tresca, chairman of the chamber's aviation committee; M. Chaumié, director of mercantile aeronautics in the Air Ministry; M. Valette, Prefect of the Rhône; M. Duval, who drew up the plan which bears his name for the national system of aeronautical facilities; Gilbert Sardier, president of the National Aeronautic Federation; M. Chaix, president of the Touring Club of France, and several presidents of the chambers of commerce of cities in southeastern France, directors of airports, representatives of air transport companies, and officers of military air forces.

## Lyons Fair Up-to-Date Despite Lineage Running Back to Days of Ancient Rome

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—The Lyons Fair in its present form dates only from 1916. But there have been fairs at Lyons from time immemorial.

Even when the city was the site of the ancient Roman settlement known as Lugdunum, it was a meeting place for traders. The historian Pliny records in one of his books that the commerce of the town was amazingly prosperous. When Augustus Cæsar ruled in Rome, annual celebrations in his honor were held in the town on the banks of the Rhône, and attracted notable Romans, as well as merchants from many countries.

It was not until the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, however, that the Lyons fairs became a feature of the commercial life of western Europe. There are records of organized meetings of traders as early as 1420. A little later, three fairs a year were held at Lyons, and were visited by many of the merchants who also made the journey to the fairs held at Geneva.

So many foreign traders were attracted to this centrally located market that numerous colonies of Spaniards, Italian, Germans and Russians took up their residence in the town and enjoyed special privileges granted by the local authorities. They carried on a thriving trade in spices, foodstuffs, metals, furs, silks, horses from Spain, tapestries from Flanders and woolen cloths from England.

A feature which distinguished the Lyons fairs from others in Europe was the provision of superior banking facilities. A considerable amount of trading was done by bills of exchange, and a special Bourse or "Loge du Change," which survives to the present day, was established as a clearing house for transactions of merchants and bankers. In this respect, the arrangements for doing business at Lyons were superior to those of most other cities in Europe. Fairs continued to be held until the time of the French Revolution, when they were abandoned.

The resurrection of the Lyons Fair while the World War was in progress provided striking evidence of the enterprise of the Lyons merchants. The first modern fair in 1916 had no fewer than 1342 exhibitors, and it has grown steadily since that time. Modeled to some extent after the ancient and famous fairs of Nijni-Novgorod and Leipsig, it introduced additional features and by its thoroughly French character soon won a place for itself among European exhibitions.


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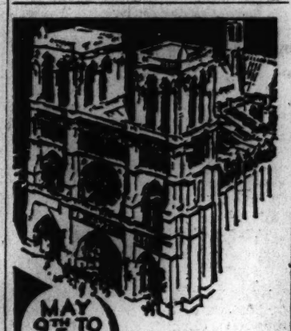

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### Irrigation and Transport Projects Hinge on Huge Enterprise

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—A comprehensive project involving the expenditure of many millions of francs has been drawn up for fuller utilization of the Rhône River for traffic power and irrigation. The enterprise actually received the sanction of the national Parliament 10 years ago.

A company known as the Compagnie Nationale du Rhône, with a capital of 240,000,000 francs (nearly $10,000,000), has been formed to carry the project through. Its principal subscribers are the Paris-Lyon Méditerranée Railroad, the Department of the Seine, the chambers of commerce of the cities along the river, and important Parisian public utilities corporations, which expect to distribute in the metropolitan area some of the electrical power generated on the river.

The amount of power which it is expected to derive from the development is no less than 4,058,000,000 kilowatt hours, or the equivalent of a perpetual mine of coal yielding up to 5,000,000 tons annually. Utilization of this potential energy would permit of the electrification of railway lines serving a large section of France.

The river's usefulness would be greatly increased, as a waterway, by building the proposed lateral canal extending parallel to the river's course for a considerable portion of the distance between Lyons and the Mediterranean. The canal would, by eliminating the difficulty of navigating rapids and insuring a permanent deep water channel, provide an important new route into central Europe for Mediterranean commerce. It would supplement, and to some extent compete with, the Rhine for the transport into Europe of petroleum from Rumania, the Caucasus, Persia and Mesopotamia, and for phosphates and minerals from north Africa. It would probably greatly enhance the importance of Marseilles as a port both by attracting additional shipping and by supplying that city with goods from the interior of Europe.

**Big Irrigation Scheme**

The irrigation and drainage scheme which is connected with the improvement of the river would make available for cultivation an additional area of about 741,300 acres.

According to estimates made by Henri Brénier, general director of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, a great economy in the expenditure of energy employed for transport would result from the building of the proposed lateral canal. According to his figures, expenditure of one horsepower on the Rhône, as navigated at present, results in the moving of only one ton of goods; by rail between Marseilles and Lyons, one horsepower of energy moves only 500 kilograms; but on the proposed canal, from five to six tons could be transported by expenditure of the same energy.

The national economic rehabilitation program, prepared in 1929, of which only a first installment has received parliamentary approval, includes large appropriations for inland waterways and electric power developments. If the plan is ever carried through in its entirety, considerable sums are certain to be allotted to the Rhône River scheme.

**Keeps Same Level**

Although the Rhône is swift and impetuous, the waters of the river are remarkably constant in volume. The Rhône is fed in summer by the melting alpine glaciers and snowfields and in winter by its tributary, the Sâone, swollen with winter rains. Almost automatically, the level of the Rhône is kept at much the same height in all seasons. This constancy of volume has great advantages, not only in connection with navigation, but also with regard to irrigation.

A rudimentary plan for utilization of the river's potentialities was drawn up as early as 1785, but active agitation for its development dates from 1845, when the city of Lyons started its long and patient campaign to put the Rhône to work. Since 1878, local and partial improvements have been made in the control and utilization of the river. The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons has had a considerable share in furthering the project. Marseilles also has spent millions of francs for the construction of the canal from Marseilles to the Rhône and for other canals in the delta of the river.

Along with the plan for a trans-Saharan railway and the scheme for a canal from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean across southwestern France, the Rhône development project ranks as one of the great national construction enterprises which engage French attention today.

## FRENCH PLAN RAILWAY TO SPAN AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1)

might be linked up with the British "right of way," extending along the eastern side of Africa from Egypt to the Cape.

The route chosen for the French Trans-Saharan extends from the port of Oran in Algeria, which is already connected with the port of Algiers by rail, southward to Colomb-Bechar and thence straight across the Sahara to In-Tassit, 60 miles north of the great bend of the Niger River. From this point a branch would run eastward to Niamey and another west through Timbuctu to Segu. From Segu, the road could eventually be linked up with existing French railways in Senegal, the French Sudan, French Guinea and the Ivory Coast. The eastern branch, from In-Tassit to Niamey, would be joined up with French lines extending northward from the Gulf of Guinea through Dahomey. It might eventually be linked with British railways in Nigeria, and the logical procedure, if the Trans-Saharan is to become a section of a greater Trans-African, would be to carry the road on through French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo to British East Africa.

**Oran-Niger Route Favored**

Four missions which were sent to Africa in 1928 by André Tardieu, then Minister of Public Works, reported that the route from Oran to the Niger was the best which could be chosen. A special committee to which their findings were submitted recommended that the project be carried out by forming a syndicate in which the shares would be controlled by the Governments of Algeria, Morocco and French West Africa, and the leading French and North African railway companies. The cost of construction is estimated at 3,000,000,000 francs ($120,000,000) and the time required to complete the enterprise is estimated at eight years. The railroad would be more than 1000 miles in length.

The chief economic advantage of the proposed road would be that it would open up the interior of French West Africa to development and trade. It now takes about nine days to go around by ship from Algiers to Dakar (Senegal) and another 10 days or two weeks to go on by rail, road and river to the great bend of the Niger. The Trans-Saharan would cut this to about 50 hours, and bring the heart of the French Sudan within five days of Paris.

Another consideration which has weight in France is a strategic one. Such a railroad would permit the rapid transport of troops from West Africa to North Africa or France in case of need. In 1923, the Superior Council of National Defense, the highest French authority in military and naval matters, declared itself in favor of constructing the road for this reason.

## All Lyons Wends Its Way to Great Palace of Fair

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Upper—Crowds Thronging the Principal Avenue Leading to the Exposition Building. Lower—Aerial View of the Palace, Showing Its Great Central Hall With More Than 20 Great Wings, Thrown Out on Either Side.

## Famous Lyons Cuisine Adds Seasoning to Pleasure Awaiting Visitors to Fair

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—That all the world may enjoy some of the dishes which make the mouths of visitors to the Lyons Fair water, the Monitor's correspondent has succeeded in obtaining several recipes which are strictly Lyonnais. They are among the viands which have given to the third city of France a deserved reputation for maintaining "la bonne cuisine."

A famous specialty of Lyons is La Poularde Demi-Deuil. This is prepared by stuffing the fowl with a dressing of liver and garlic, then slicing truffles thin and inserting them under the skin, and then boiling it with vegetables.

A special dish which is practically unknown outside France is Souffié de Foie de Volaille à la Lyonnaise. The ingredients are: Three raw chicken livers, some parsley and a little garlic, half a glass of milk, 400 grammes (12 ounces) of breadcrumbs and four eggs. Method: chop up the raw livers, parsley and garlic, soak the breadcrumbs in milk, and mix. Separate the eggs and mix the yolks with the other ingredients. Whisk up the whites and add to the mixture. Take a cylindrical tin and grease with a mixture of butter and pure pork fat, then line the tin with rispings and pour in the mixture. Bake in hot oven for about three-quarters of an hour. Make a sauce with flour, butter and fowl gravy and bind with an egg, flavor to taste and pour over soufflé when cooked.

Another famous dish, La Quenelle Lyonnaise, is made with pike or eels and served with tomato sauce.

Le Gras-Double Sauté Lyonnais is tripe which is cooked, cut up into small pieces and fried in olive oil, butter and raw onions.

## TEXTILES PROTEST INDIA'S NEW DUTIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—New duties levied in India on importation of gold cloth and thread have aroused a protest among the 20,000 workers engaged in these industries in the Lyons district. The product finds its principal outlet in the Orient.

Workers' representatives, after presenting their case to the prefect of the Rhône, have sent a telegram to the Premier, Pierre Laval, urging the Government to lodge a protest against the increased duties, and if necessary to take retaliatory action. The workers declare that if the new Indian tariffs are retained, many factories will have to close.

## 14 AMERICAN FIRMS AMONG EXHIBITORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—Fourteen American firms are among the exhibitors of many nationalities at the Lyons Fair. They represent many different industries, notably textile machinery, office furniture, electrical and radio equipment, automobiles and general industrial machinery.

Despite pessimistic forecasts due to economic depression, the fair has had an auspicious opening and is attracting thousands of visitors to the city on the Rhône.

## LOOMS OF LYONS STILL PRE-EMINENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYONS, France—The advent of the power loom threatened for a time to do away with the skilful craftsmanship of the Lyons hand weavers or "canuts," but their genius and artistic sense have proved indispensable to the industry in which they are employed. Installation of small electric motors in the family workrooms of the Croix-Rousse quarter of Lyons has lightened their labors and enabled them to continue to contribute to the preëminence of Lyons as a great silk manufacturing center.

In the Lyons region and the departments of southeastern France there are about 45,000 mechanical looms, as well as more than 3000 velours looms and 1500 tulle looms. Several thousand hand-power looms have been retained for making samples or for weaving complicated fancy articles and ornaments.

The looms of the Lyons region weave both natural silk and artificial silk.

## FAMOUS WAR PICTURE FOR LONDON GALLERY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—The large group painting "Statesmen of the Great War" by the late Sir James Guthrie, which has been exhibited at the Scottish National Gallery in Edinburgh, is to be removed to the National Portrait Gallery, London.

## Learn and Earn, Railwaymen's Aim in France

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROUEN, France—A unique and promising experiment in popular education, following the doctrine of "Earn while you learn," is being made by the Railroad College of Rouen, established and subsidized by the French State Railways.

Today, there are 50 students, ranging in age from 22 to 47, who are pursuing courses in the theory and practice of modern railroading. After severe tests, they were selected out of 1000 applicants. In addition to their regular wages, they receive a bonus to cover part of their living expenses in Rouen. Upon graduation, they will be promoted to higher rank and increased pay.

The purpose of this railroad college is to give workingmen an opportunity for better jobs and bigger salaries, thereby developing technicians and leaders for the railway within that class.

Napoleon said that every soldier should have a marshal's baton in his knapsack; the Rouen institution, for the present, does not hope to graduate railway leaders, but it will be satisfied with good technicians.

As in the French universities, considerable freedom is given the students. Most of them begin their studies at 7:30 a. m., and refuse to leave the laboratory at 10:30 p. m. The curriculum includes the routing of trains, signaling, fixing of tariffs, safety-first methods, and the difficult problem of handling men. There is a miniature railroad in the laboratory, completely equipped with stations, switches, signals, sidings, grade crossings, bridges and rivers. During the five-month period, each student must conduct a train over this railroad, from Paris to Brest, for example, filling out all reports and papers, giving all necessary orders, and assuring the absolute safety, speed and promptitude of his train.


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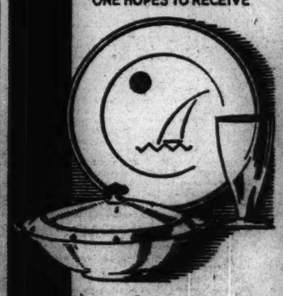
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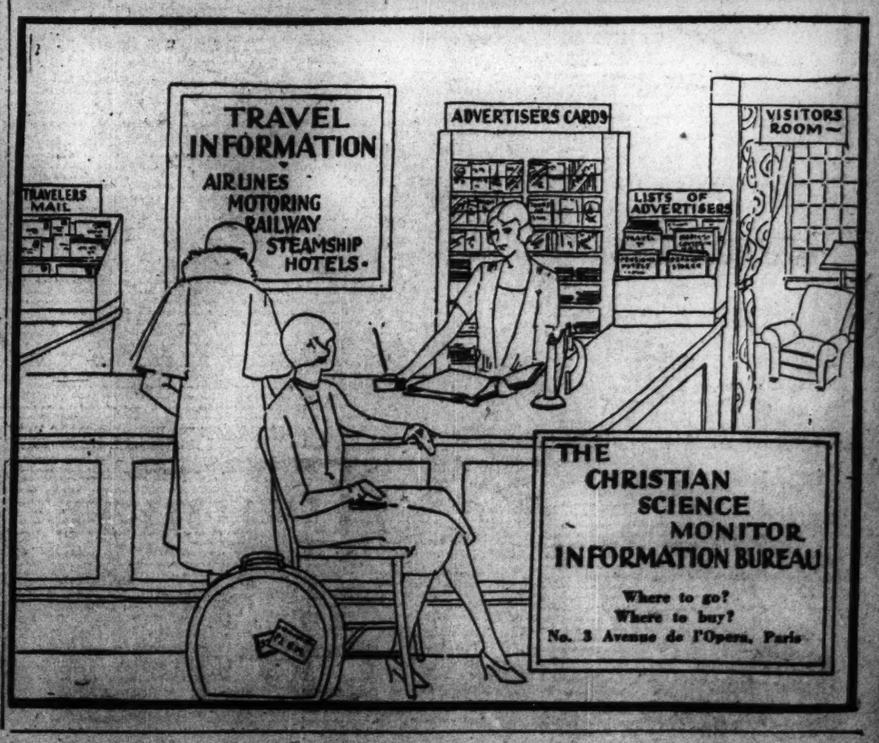


# Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

## Fifty Prints of the Year

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

SELECTION of Fifty Prints of the Year for 1931 was delegated to Lewis Mumford by the American Institute of Graphic Arts. This exhibition, which will be sent out in triplicate on tour in the United States, may now be seen at the Art Center in New York City. Upward of 900 prints came in this year, representing perhaps 90 per cent of the recognized print makers in America. From this number Mr. Mumford made his selections, which, as the institute is at pains to explain, represent the choice of an "unbiased and competent juror," and "do not assume to be the 50 best prints of the year." An exhibition assembled on such a basis necessarily reflects a single point of view.

A purist might assert that had Mr. Mumford been as sensitive to line as he appears to be to forms and space relations, fewer indications of fumbling drawing would have slipped into this show. That same purist, had he made the selections, might have admitted more banal ideas and unorganized masses for the sake of eloquence of line. Rarely can there be found a one-man jury as eclectic in his sympathies as John Sloan, who made the selections last year. As for conservative versus modernist, the distinction may well be ignored. While the former usually draws better, the latter often has a higher emotional or mental pressure. The defects of one group cancel the shortcomings of the other, æsthetically, so far as this show is concerned.

* * *

Mr. Mumford's tastes, to judge from the majority of the prints in this show, incline toward dramatic contrasts, powerful and simplified form, humor, individualized technique. One finds with astonishment that few etchings are included, which would seem to indicate that the selector was not persistently in search of effects of delicacy. To be sure, the lithograph as handled by Whistler achieved mere breaths of tone; not so today when it is adopted by artists who have something to say loudly, harshly, brutally. Today the lithograph often serves to hit you in the eyes, rivaling the forthrightness that is essential in a poster but debatable in a print. This show contains 18 lithographs, eight woodcuts, eight wood engravings, six etchings, six dry points, two aquatints, a linoleum cut and a paraffin print.

For the sake of a point of view, let us assume that expression falls into four planes of rising significance: first, imitation or description; second, interpretation; third, power; fourth, beauty. Very properly, Mr. Mumford ignores the first plane. Essentially it is not expression at all. So limited and dominated is the artist by his subject that he leaves little out and adds nothing of himself.

* * *

Largely within the plane of interpretation fall the humorous subjects in this show. Peggy Bacon in "Rural Retreat" gives us another of her comic reports of hoi polloi putting in a strenuous holiday in preparation for a restful day of work on the morrow. Kenneth Hayes Miller makes another invasion of a scene with women off parade, discovering in "Department Store" an amusing preponderance of convex forms. In "Ferry Boat" Mable Dwight depicts three stages of grace in the characterization of women passengers sitting near together. Only resourceful technique saves Reginald Marsh's "Second Avenue El" from being a repulsive study of two passengers. It is an ugly idea in a jeweled setting. Wanda Gag's "Grandma's Parlor" discovers for us humorous possibilities in the association of inanimate things. "Legs in Transit, B. M. T.," H. Glinten Kamp, is a farce-comedy of modern transportation. John Sloan attains to a satisfying "all over" treatment of his spaces in "Up the Line, Miss," depicting a plump woman's ascent into a horse-drawn carriage.

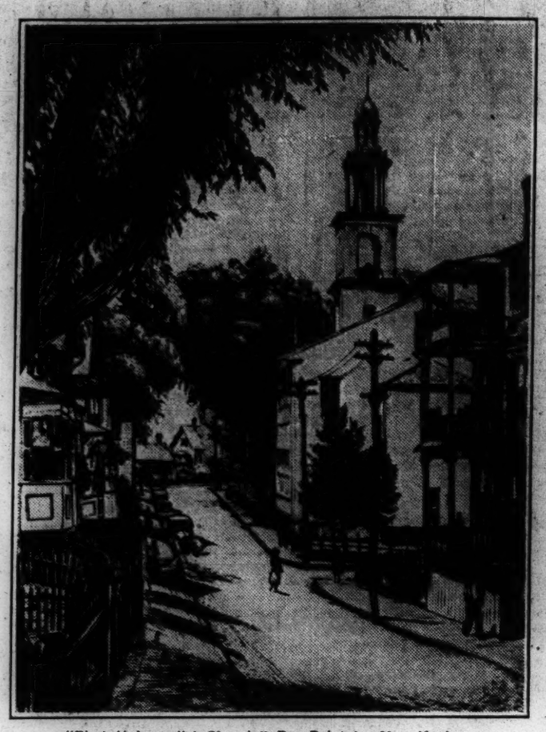
Interpreting the life of the circus is "Canvas Mountains," by Michael Baltekal-Goodman, with its flapping and sagging planes of cloth, and its rustlers, resting on the ground face down, as if it were their native element. Helen McAuslan in "Taking Home Fish, Reykjavik" gives us the feel of a bleak country, and even adds a sur-réaliste touch in her maplike figures of two men returning with their catches. "Fruit Market," by A. Walkowitz, becomes a tapestry of movement from which forms unexpectedly emerge and recede. "Farmyard," by J. J. Lankes, gives us the portrait of a house that has fallen upon shabby days because of its shiftless occupants, yet is picturesque in its dishevelment. Mr. Lankes attains to a large range in the degree of light he lets into his newer woodcuts. "Louisburg Square," by Thomas W. Nason, conveys the austerity that is not yet coldness in his picture of a remnant of the early nineteenth century in Boston. Max Kuehne makes a lyric, homely yet graceful, of his "First Universalist Church, Gloucester," with its variety of rendering and strong structural feeling.

* * *

Power, above everything, is in José Clemente Orozco's "Revolution," with its strident contrasts of line directions, its relieving accents of scroll and cylinder forms, its surge of orchestrated movement. Victorie Hutson maintains the fortissimo note in her "Pine Tree," with its summarized minor forms, all happily set off by vaporous airiness in the background. Intellectual force, matched with subtleties of modeling in light, make of Charles Locke's "The Gallery" an outstanding work. One is reminded, without straining, of Daumier's powers of characterization, in this study of three opinionated men loose in an art exhibition. "Growth of the Soil," by Margaret Lowenground, resolves into two great symmetrically related volumes the figures of a man and woman bending over their farm labors. "Lower Manhattan," by Howard Cook, uses light logically as a means of modeling the great towers of business out of the void.

The beauty of simplicity, of essentialization, of intimated feeling, of reticent but competent statement, is in William Myerowitz's "Madonna," with its tapering hands below a slender face. An oft-used theme is the "Brooklyn Bridge" of Louis Lozowick, but he sets it forth again as for the first time, and we marvel once more at man's rivalry of the spider's skill in the construction of this suspension span. Albert Sterner attains to tragic serenity in "Remorse." "Snow," by Adolf Dehn, leaves out so much, at the same time that it connotes so much, that he conveys a temporary admiration for winter in the very face of our eagerness for the coming of spring.

All of the foregoing is set down as merely the writer's view. We have been at some pains to define that point of view, making it the clearer sailing for those who have differing opinions on the subject, leaving them to form categories more to their liking than those here adopted as a convenience.



"First Universalist Church," Dry-Point by Max Kuehne.

## The Passing Scene

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

**Discovering Marie**

NOW that "Min and Bill" has panicked them in London, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film corporation is finally assured that it has an international star under contract. There are rumors that premiers of Marie Dressler films in future are to be given the extremes of exploitation. Often Miss Dressler's thoughts must go back 30 years and more when she was the talk of Broadway because of her comedy work in the Weber and Field's travesties. Seldom does an artist have the pleasure of being discovered twice.

**"Once in a Lifetime"**

Many of the wise folk along Broadway were worried because, as they thought, the films would never buy "Once in a Lifetime," since it made fun of the movies, and George S. Kaufman would never get the full returns from his comedy. Now it develops that George is merely holding out for his price, having rejected one offer of $40,000 for the film rights.

**The Best Friends**

The fact is that the best friends and severest critics of the motion pictures are the men and women who make them. It was only nine years ago that James Cruze spoofed the pictures devastatingly in "Hollywood," a film story that originated in the studios.

**Excuse It Please**

At a studio reception to Dr. Einstein in Hollywood several young women players cultivated him assiduously until they found out that it was just another instance of mistaken identity. He wasn't that director of Russian films at all, that Mr. Eisenstein.

**Something for Nothing**

Two producing companies in California are finding unexpected cause for rejoicing, financially, in the fact that athletes participating in some of the sports films now being made refuse to accept any pay. Charlie Paddock, sprinter, and numerous football players are among those who are thus preserving their amateur standing that they may be able to participate in the next Olympics.

**Another Derangement**

Fashions in art, as in clothes, now alter from season to season in Paris, with Picasso one of the liveliest in changing his vogue. Derain now upsets those who thought they had him "placed," and had begun to copy his cool color, his crisp edges and his slightly aloof formalism. At the Marie Harriman Gallery in New York are nine pictures painted by Derain last summer in the south of France at Maximin. There is no neglect of fully realized form in these paintings. The key of the wood interiors is as low as an American academic painting of two decades ago, with the warmest yellow sparingly used for broad flecks of sunshine arcund an end of an arched bridge in "Fontaine d'Oilières," and overhead yellows unmixed with red give an effect of filtering bright light in the green foliage. Behind all are patches of blue sky. All detail is suppressed, but every characterizing line and form is included. In "Le Camp Romain" are to be noted subtle manifestations of balanced color areas, such as the red house in the foreground and the yellowish hill in the distance across a valley, with the sort of purple hills many artists have painted. Again the foreground trees are summarized, as to both trunks and foliage. In all these paintings interest resides in mass values, large and small, related in space.

**Gari Melchers**

Until March 28 paintings by Gari Melchers will be on view at the Milch Galleries in New York City. This artist's shows are always events for the gallery trotters, and besides many manifestations of beauty in the painting of sunny landscapes, pink and white spring scenes, rugged sailors and girls in bridal regalia, he sometimes includes—as this year—a shocker for the casual visitor. Many artists have gone in for these anatomy lessons in one guise or another, but primarily for their experimental value. All painters should experiment, and then retain most of their experiments in their studios. For thrust of reality, as distinguished from interest in painting, we turn to the powerfully drawn head, "The Game Keeper." Here, in addition to fullness of contours and precision of planes, we have passages of mysterious color, typical of Mr. Melchers, in the bluish blouse. In all of this artist's pictures one takes lasting pleasure in his command of the gesture of line. There is a sweep, a mental fullness, and an emotion balanced by knowledge, in the verve and flick of his strokes.

**Studio Accounting**

For a long time the film studios kept tabs on the amount of work done by their contract writers. Then a new efficiency man made the bright remark that only the writing that got into an exhibited film really mattered. Forthwith began a new checkup. One writer who was noted for his industrious rattling of the typewriter keys during his eight-hour day was finally credited for one title as the residue of a month's work. This title, it was discovered later, had to be changed after the film's pre-view.

**Film Shakespeare**

Reports from Hollywood are to the effect that John Barrymore is to retire after making "The Genius," without acting in his long-contemplated talking-picture version of "Hamlet." It is to be hoped that he will reconsider. At the same time word was given out of the proposal to present Fritz Leiber in several Fox film versions of plays by Shakespeare. Somebody should dig out Sir Herbert Tree's film version of "Macbeth" in the midst of all this discussion.

**"Tillie's Punctured Romance"**

In view of the current interest in Chaplin and Dressler pictures, we wonder why nobody has dusted off the five-reeler in which they appeared together some 15 years ago, "Tillie's Punctured Romance," with its robust fun on merry-go-rounds and roller coasters at Coney Island.

**Out-of-Place Advertising**

Carl Laemmle, president of the Universal Film Corporation, for 25 years a motion picture producer, has issued a plea to the industry that commercial accounts be banished from the screen. Including of advertising films, or insertion of advertising details into feature pictures, is bound to drag down their quality and prestige as entertainment, he warns.

**Helen Hayes in Films**

For five years, Helen Hayes is to work part of each year for the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation. She is to be starred and should do well in pictures because of her spontaneity. Given the idea of a situation and let alone then by the director, she should simply twinkle in comedy.

E. C. S.

## The Art of Roger Fry

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

FOR the first time since he began painting more than 40 years ago, Roger Fry is now holding a really representative and retrospective exhibition of his paintings. Famous on both sides of the Atlantic as perhaps England's foremost art expert, critic and scholar of the old masters and also as the energetic and most eloquent champion of the "Post-Impressionist" movement in modern art, Roger Fry is apt to be thought of today as a writer, lecturer and teacher rather than as a painter. Yet as this exhibition proves, his practice as a painter dates back far into the past, and at all periods Roger Fry has produced some paintings of real interest and importance.

Roger Fry in 1887 began to study painting, first in London, and then in Paris. By way of placing himself, he writes in the catalogue of his exhibition at the Cooling Gallery: "In the first year of my art studentship Sargent exhibited 'Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose.' That marks the date when Impressionism, having spent its impetus, had become academic. This meant that, with my contemporaries, I was left without any guiding principle.

"The present exhibition," Mr. Fry continues, "gives an idea of some of my wanderings in search of one. Apart from any definite achievement it may claim some interest as a record of trial and error during 40 years."

**A Challenging Statement**

This challenging statement is certainly contentious. It would be easy to argue that Sargent was not a true "impressionist" painter, as Monet, Pissarro and Renoir were, also that "impressionism" was very far from being acceptable to the Royal Academy of the eighties, or even the nineties, but the truth of the matter is that Roger Fry personally was never keenly interested in the aims of impressionist painting, nor attracted by the rainbow palette of the prismatic masters. For all his wanderings Roger Fry from the first seems to have had some pretty fixed "guiding principles," and these were always related to substantiality and three-dimensional design in preference to the exact notation of fugitive effects of light.

In the earliest painting shown at the Cooling Gallery, a landscape of the "Roman Campagna," painted about 1893, we see Fry confessing his admiration for the green and silvery Corot of the earlier period. Two years later, in his admirable small full-length portrait of "Edward Carpenter," he shows to some small extent the influence of Whistler—in the pose and low-toned color—but already Fry signalizes his interest in recession by emphasizing, almost stereoscopically, the interval between foreground and background in a way Whistler never did.

Still more characteristic of the Roger Fry of this early period is the classical landscape of "Tivoli," painted about 1898. I can well remember marking exhibits by Roger Fry in the exhibitions of the New English Art Club at the beginning of the present century, and my memory of his work in oils and water colors at that period is chiefly of dignified classical landscapes, in rich harmonious hues, which seemed to accept and continue the fine tradition of Richard Wilson.

**Post-Impressionism**

During the first decade of the twentieth century we had grown so accustomed to Roger Fry as an exponent of tradition, as the learned student of the Old Masters, that it gave most of us a considerable shock when we discovered in the second that he was going over to "modernism" of the most advanced French type. In 1910 Roger Fry coined the term "post-impressionist" as a label to describe the works of Cézanne, Gauguin and Van Gogh, which he was largely instrumental in introducing to England in an exhibition that year at the Grafton Galleries. Three years later, in the second post-impressionist exhibition of 1913, he carried London's education a step further and brought to its notice the paintings of Matisse and Picasso. During this decade Fry himself experimented in various directions, producing and exhibiting "abstract" paintings that suggested he had been attracted by cubism.

None of these experimental abstract works is included in the exhibition at Cooling's galleries, but on the other hand we learn that even during these critical years of research, Roger Fry produced realistic paintings whose subject and purpose all can recognize and admire. As examples we may mention the exceedingly natural and pleasant green landscape of "Broussa," dated 1911, and the really brilliant character study of "Miss Edith Sitwell," painted in 1915, especially lovely in color and one of Mr. Fry's most successful portraits of women. Clean, incisive and scholarly, also, is his head of "Bowyer Nichols, Esq.," done in 1926; while perhaps the best of all his male portraits to date is his finely wrought, realistic half-length of "F. Hindley Smith, Esq.," painted about the same time, which, far from being a "record of trial and error," is far more "academic" in its adherence to old standards of draftsmanship and modeling than any portrait Sargent ever painted.

Roger Fry may imagine he is a Titan storming the heights, but in reality he is himself safely dwelling on Olympus. He is not a rebel and never has been truly in revolt, and just as in the days of his youth he showed himself a classic accepting the tradition of Richard Wilson and Poussin, so in his later years he remains equally classic in accepting the tradition of Courbet via Cézanne. Untouched practically by the luminist side of impressionism, and unattracted by romanticism of any kind, Roger Fry has trodden warily along the narrow path hedged by Ingres on one side and Cézanne on the other. Both in landscape and in portraiture he has achieved work which commands respect by its gravity, sobriety and clear-ringing simplicity, and the present exhibition cannot fail to enhance his reputation as a painter.

## 'The Fairy Queen'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cambridge, Eng.

AT THE New Theater, "The Fairy Queen," opera by Henry Purcell, adapted from Shakespeare's "A Midsummer-Night's Dream." Producer, Dennis Arundell. Conductor, Cyril Rootham.

It is remarkable that, except in 1920, when the Cambridge University Musical Society produced it, Purcell's melodious opera, "The Fairy Queen," first played in 1692, has been neglected since 1693. There is no obvious reason for this prolonged oblivion, but the cause, I suppose, must be that this work, based admittedly upon "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" — the story and motives of which serve as an excuse for stringing together a number of ballet-divertissements—dramatically considered, but a quaint and somewhat clumsy hybrid, through which are seen and heard only distorted glimpses and echoes of the loveliest of fantasies. Mendelssohn also, no doubt, has played a hand in the extinction of Purcell's score.

These defects, however, may well be overlooked in our approach to this production of "The Fairy Queen," since its shortened episodes of clowned rehearsal in the wood, and fairy pranks, bravely acted by an undergraduate company, merely supply motive and clue for choric dances, and so forth, in which, replacing descriptive poetry, music and song are given free play. Delightfully fresh and melodious, after lapse of more than two centuries, this music of Purcell remains; for, to a text which, as a rule —the instant he departs from Shakespeare—is of small intrinsic worth, the composer, with surprising ease and felicity, has set musical symbols, and harmony that must be as haunting and compelling today as when first written. It were a dull ear, indeed, that could listen without delight to the bass chorus and solo, "Hush, no more, silent"; to the chorus, "Now join your warbling," or could hear unmoved the united choral homage to Phoebus and the rising dawn. Highly pleasing also were the choric ballets, to which, in turn, action cues, such as the squeezing of the flower-juice, led up; particularly the tableau of Night and Mystery, preceding Titania's sleep; the Swan Dance, the Dance of the Haymakers, that of the Four Seasons; the Epithalamium, and —spectacularly considered—the finale in a Chinese Garden.

Sets, scenes and dances so elaborate necessarily involved an enormous amount of work, rendered more arduous by the fact that almost all the performers were amateurs. The rich costumes, with fairy dresses cunningly differentiated from those of the "mortals," were all made in Cambridge from designs by Miss Elizabeth Vallacott.

Naturally there were a few blemishes. The difficulties of lighting were not always overcome quite so successfully as they might have been; and one would have liked to see the rising of the dawn over the forest more subtly and beautifully contrived; and it was a pity that the monkeys, instead of relapsing into immobility, should mar the calm of the closing tableau by practicing their antics. Special praise is due, perhaps, to Miss Field-Hyde as a singer, and to Bernard Ord for much skilled and useful work upon the harpsichord. Altogether a delightful and memorable evening.

P. A.

## Berlin Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Kunstlerhaus and the Vereinigung der Juryfreien are showing the works of young artists from all parts of Germany. The Juryfreien is exhibiting the work of just a few artists and is giving a separate room to each.

In both exhibitions there is a great variety of subject. Hans Meyboden seems somewhat influenced by Van Gogh. His talent for producing mellow tones and for strength of composition is shown in some landscapes, but more especially in still-life groups. In the Kunstlerhaus, Nussbaum and Breinlinger are outstanding figures. Nussbaum is very young, and "realistic" best describes his painting.

Breinlinger has an individual technique. The paint is put on in thick, short strokes, so that the surface of his pictures is covered with a rough crust of dry daubs. One might describe his technique as plastic stippling. The strokes produce a grayish roseate tone, in which all the figures are shrouded.

Alfred Piechtheim, who devotes his galleries to the exhibition of the newest and most advanced schools, is giving a survey of the works of the expressionist artist, Kandinsky, produced during the last 20 years. Kandinsky has deserted the formless color compositions of his earlier years for those of a geometric character. His pictures now consist of curves, strokes, dots, triangles and other geometrical forms distributed rhythmically over plain or many-colored backgrounds.

The spring season of art sales began on Jan. 28 with the sale of paintings belonging to Max Böhm, in Rudolph Lepke's auction rooms. The Böhm collection consisted entirely of works of the German school of the second half of the nineteenth century.

## 'Americans' in Cambridge

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE title "Americans," given to the current show at the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art in Cambridge, Mass., will certainly cast a shadow of doubt across the countenance of many a visitor. The young men who made the show were either waggish or determinative in their designation. Once again they have provoked the question, What is an American artist? In this instance the best answer is the most extensive one. An American artist is a man who (1) paints in America or (2) was born in America.

Certainly geography counts for naught as far as subject matter is concerned (indeed, from some of the results one gathers that another planet may be implicated). Technically today each man is a tradition unto himself, after he has nibbled to his heart's content the confections of Picasso, Rouault, Vlaminck, Derain. Personally we prefer derivation and devotion to a master to the shallow sleekness which sometimes passes for individuality. There is plenty of "good production," a good measure of "stylishness," but there is very little to be seen with genuine pictorial merit.

Amidst these nine chosen Americans, there are two who impress us most for their concern with the problems of the artist, to wit, John Carroll and Morris Kantor. In both, there is a disturbing note of unearthliness, a conscious effort to seek release from fact. They do not efface fact with cubistic patchwork. They paint normal human figures without distortion or undue emphasis. Yet these figures seem far-removed creatures of fancy for their queer texture and weird coloring. Carroll is the bolder of the two; he even goes so far as to negate the atmosphere with a lifeless gray background. He employs the method of early Renaissance painters of making the lighted passages pale and the shaded passages richly colored. Certainly there is distinction in his style; certainly he is capable of conveying with authenticity an artistic idea.

Mr. Kantor employs more direct methods. The classical outline, telling, concise, fluent, is employed. A deliberate illuminating effect which throws a square patch of light on part of the figure increases the sense of depth. A mantle of varied tints of fresh green strengthens our conviction of the good taste of this artist.

Both these painters reveal the detached state of the artist today, the independence, the solitude which have helped him to concentrate on problems purely artistic, but which seem to separate him more and more from a social background that has always nourished the artist in certain vital respects.

D. A.

**Fox Against Advertising**

Officials of Fox Pictures have just issued a statement to the effect that this firm will not make or show advertising films because of the developing opposition to them among theatergoers and far-seeing exhibitors.

## Pola Negri, Actress

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON

MISS POLA NEGRI has at last made her long-heralded début as a full-blown actress at the Coliseum. The event was full of expectations and, in the case of some, of apprehensions. More than one "star" has, after the Jena of the film, met his Waterloo on the stage. In the case of Miss Negri I would bring in the Scottish verdict of not proved. She has not made a great success; she has not entirely failed. She brings to the theater three valuable assets: her obviously fervent, semi-Oriental temperament; her imposing crown of jet-black hair; her magnificent, luminous, eloquent eyes. As to her English, thanks to the careful training of Miss Kate Rorke, it has merely a slightly foreign flavor, never obtrusive, never disagreeable until she tries to make her voice sound dramatic—then it is of the ranting school. Her emotion does not ring true, nor felt. She merely tries to impress by raising her voice, as it were, from the depth of her larynx.

True, the little sketch in which she appeared was a paltry thing—a cabaret scene in which a singer bids a long-spun-out farewell to her lover about to be arrested for forgery. There is neither real emotion nor a poignant dramatic situation in it; but, for all its meretriciousness, it has moments in which an actress gifted with tragic power would have moved a facile music-hall audience to sighs, if not to tears. The public is always easily impressed by sentimentality and "Good-byes" à la Tosti. But as yet Miss Negri does not possess the surety of touch, the technique, the tactical facility to coerce, as it were, the audience into a mood.

A clever producer has done a great deal for her. He tried to free her from camera poses. In that he has partly succeeded, but all too often do we detect the gesture of his governing hand. To me it often seemed as if I heard him directing her which attitude to take at a certain moment, how to pose, to gesticulate, to work up emotion, to regulate her voice. Miss Negri obeys him with obvious docility, but the effect on the whole is a mechanical performance instead of a spontaneous one felt and transmitted by the intuition of the artist. Being a graceful and, in her movements, sometimes a distinguished person, Miss Negri at times raises our anticipations of a coming climax. But at the very verge of its rise her voice becomes theatrical, sounds strangely aloof from her attitude, and misses just that spark of emotion which should create vibration in the audience.

In sum, it was more the début of a promising amateur than the achievement of a finished artist. Yet when all is said, I believe that if she were to study diction and free herself from all the influences of the camera she has the power to make a mark on the stage. Her inwardness remains a kind of unexplored field; it may be there to be developed, or it may be merely veneered by her personality. Time will tell.

## Current Films

According to reports from various parts of the United States, the following films, which have been described in these columns on preceding Saturdays, are among the best sellers: "Cimarron," "City Lights," "Reducing," "Little Cæsar," "Dance, Fools, Dance" and "Inspiration." The following lists are offered as information only, not in recommendation of any film.

*For Adults*

**Ten Nights in a Barroom.** Old-time temperance play filmed with William Farnum, Thomas Santschi, Patty Lynd, Lionel Belmore. Pathos and homely domestic incidents; drama of the well-intentioned chromo school.

**The Great Meadow.** Story of the migration to Kentucky under Daniel Boone, with a version of the Enoch Arden story for plot, and the wife returning to her husband. Directed by Charles Brabin from the novel by Elizabeth Madox Roberts. With Eleanor Boardman, John Mack Brown, Lucille LaVerne and William Bakewell.

**Millie.** Helen Twelvetrees acts well in another variant of the depressing "Madame X" theme. Much high-pressure emotionalism and sophisticated action. With Lilyan Tashman, Robert Ames, Edmund Breese, Otis Harlan.

**The Criminal Code.** A youth caught in the toils of the law. With many prison scenes, and Walter Huston, Phillips Holmes and Constance Cummings.

**Scandal Sheet.** George Bancroft as an editor who always talks shop. Tabloid news.

**Reducing.** Marie Dressler and Polly Moran. Robust fun in a beauty parlor.

**Morocco.** Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich.

**Min and Bill.** Marie Dressler's good acting in a sordid waterfront melodrama.

**New Moon.** Lawrence Tibbett's good singing in a synthetic Russian operetta.

*For the Family*

**City Lights.** Charlie Chaplin in one of his characteristic and original romantic farces. Without dialogue, but with music and sound effects to heighten the fun.

**The Southerner.** Lawrence Tibbett as a returned prodigal who sings himself back into the good graces of his family and fiancée.

**Captain Applejack.** Imaginative excursion of a youth of today into the past, with romantic and comic results in the midst of much melodrama.

**Trader Horn.** Exciting picture made in Africa and elsewhere, showing elephants, lions, crocodiles, hippopotami, rhinoceroses, zebras and other animals in their native jungles, and the story of the rescue of a whits girl from savages, whom she has ruled through superstition. With Edwina Booth, Harry Carey and African natives.

**Fighting Caravans.** From a Zane Grey story on "The Covered Wagon" theme. Ernest Torrence, Tully Marshall, Lily Damita and Gary Cooper.

**Father's Son.** Lewis Stone as a father who expects too much of his small son, played by Leon Janney. His mother, played by Irene Rich, solves the difficulty.

**Lincoln.** Griffith's new film.

**Disraeli.** With George Arliss in a fine performance of a prime minister under Queen Victoria.

**Lightnin'.** Will Rogers' homely philosophy shines through a conventional melodramatic story.

**The Devil to Pay.** The agreeable Ronald Colman as a prodigal who returns and makes his family like him.

**Part Time Wife.** Misleading title for pleasant comedy about golf and domesticity.

**Bango.** Thrilling scenes among the apes in the Sumatran jungle.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# Music of the World—Theatrical News

## Italian Music of the Past

By GUIDO PANNAIN

IV

NAPLES

ITALIAN lyrical music shines with the names of Giacomo Carissimi, Gerolamo Frescobaldi, and Claudio Monteverdi. In Giacomo Carissimi the expression of religious faith is dramatized. But the new idealism, now individualized, is so rich in humanity that it is able to adapt its contents to itself. In Palestrina we saw how musical were the Middle Ages and how they were sung by the individual, molded in the fervor of the Renaissance. In Carissimi every trace of the Middle Ages has disappeared and even the contents are humanized.

Idealism has an external quality and is a form of human expression. Sorrow becomes passion, melody is vibrant with drama. There is human tragedy in the supplications of Giona, in the tears of Jefte, in the sad story of Erechia. Even the polyphonic construction is tense and highly colored; the voices of the augmented chorus are condensed into a personality which cuts through the light and shade of sinuous, penetrating melodies opening in slow and solemn measures, engulfing the listener like a vapor. It is the dramatic expression of the seventeenth century voicing itself through Italian music.

**The New Lyrical Ideal**

Each one of these three great musicians attained, in a different way, expressive realization of the new lyrical ideal. The vocal and instrumental works of Monteverdi, the oratorios of Carissimi, the preludes of Frescobaldi and their motives in the new consciousness of the times. In the Middle Ages the religious ideal became volatile in the Gregorian chant and music became, as it were, disembodied; but now after the skepticism of the first humanists and "learned ignorance," humanity seemed to be going back on its own tracks. We are in the world, a world so joyous that the muse of Poliziano passed amidst the flowers of spring, of sun and blue sky, fields of quivering green, fresh springs and the rustling of leafy shrubs. Man begins to know himself and in full vigor initiates the path toward knowledge with a fervor of works, of thought and art, which one day must culminate in the discoveries of modern thought.

But the activity of this new man is animated and tormented by dissension, which appears to grow in every manifestation; torment and passion in Giordano Bruno as a thinker, in Torquato Tasso as a man, in Giacomo Carissimi as an artist. The stirring supplications of the Lamentamini in "Jefte" will reverberate endlessly, like a symphony of Beethoven. It is polyphony penetrated by a rich melodic vein, though the general line is colored by decisive touches of the new tonality; a secular musical product, which in synthesis reduces itself to the dramatic expression of the new human individuality.

In this singularity of expansion lies the character of the new musical art, which varies in these three great musicians through their different responses to the new ideals. Whilst in the opera of Monteverdi appear various elements determined by the exigencies of theatrical representation, Carissimi's music achieves a more organic expression, uninfluenced by practical requirements.

**Traditional Technique**

Frescobaldi, on the contrary, succeeds in systematization of all the material lavished by the virtuosi of the keyboard in the sixteenth century and restores the traditional technique. The work of Frescobaldi is truly original in the new equilibrium between virtuosity and expression; virtuosity becomes expression, hence is no longer virtuosity. Sensibility dissolves into the fluent harmonies of the ancient liturgy and a new form arises, capricious in rhythm, undulating in the charm of an original tempo rubato, the whole pierced by changing lights like the shimmering of stars on a quiet night. It is the fusion of two incompatible elements; liturgical tonality and secular sensibility. Short themes, chiseled engravings tremulous with life, are like an incandescent mass which penetrates the endless play of sounds, fluttering through scales and variegated chromatic passages, and releasing from this wave of music an intense melody.

For the musician of today the music of Frescobaldi presents grave difficulties of interpretation, not less arduous for those who understand them. This is because elements which by nature are antithetical ultimately find themselves in accord; ancient tradition and modern humanism, united by some strange intuition, produce a new, indefinable harmony, a deep sonority, an elasticity of rhythms in strange tonalities, poised between old and modern harmony, which, on the point of asserting itself suddenly disappears into the incertitude of the tonal region and becomes primitive again.

This mode of expression is full of fascination. It is all a new experience, which couples individual religious sentiment with the literary search for fugitive and penetrating emotions; as with certain poets who speak of cathedrals and saints with a lyrical enthusiasm which is neither devotion nor contemplation. That is why Gerolamo Frescobaldi is the first impressionist in music.

(Previous articles on this subject were published in these columns Nov. 1, 1930, and Jan. 3 and 17, 1931.)

## Goossens's Second Violin Sonata

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

London

EUGENE GOOSSENS is so exceptionally equipped to write for the violin that his reticence hitherto has been rather surprising. He was a violinist himself in the days before conducting and composing wholly claimed him. His first Sonata for pianoforte and violin, produced in 1918, remains as an elegant young work, full of idiom and atmosphere—the last word at that time in up-to-dateness. Goossens has waited 12 years before giving another pianoforte and violin Sonata to the world. This new one is as elegant as No. 1, but has far more thought and originality packed into it, while the craftsmanship is stronger and less obvious. Its London premiere at the "Wigmore Wednesday" on Feb. 4 was an event of considerable interest. Albert Sammons and William Murdoch were the performers. None better could have been found for the purpose. By long experience and association they understand British music with a unique sympathy and companionship.

The new sonata is in three movements, the composer treating them all as a homogeneous development from the initial subject. On a first hearing, before the thematic starting point can be known and the metamorphoses recognized, the method induces a certain monotony. (Thematic intangibility is one of the most constant factors in modern music). The first movement described by William Murdoch as quite symphonic in character, the Intermezzo in the rhythm of a Sicilienne (with an almost Sybaritic softness) and the Finale with its lengthy introduction all spring from the same source; they may be (and are) written in much the same style, with flowing melodies and arabesques for the violin and flowing melodies and arpeggios for the piano; yet on looking back along the sonata from its end, one feels instinctively that the music has shown logical cohesion and advance all through. The ideas of course are very well laid out for the instruments. The Sonata was warmly received.

**John Coates**

Beethoven's Sonata for violin and piano, Op. 96, and two groups of songs sung by John Coates (Gerald Moore as coadjutor) made up the rest of the concert. John Coates singing Beethoven is the triumph of the artist over some of the most intractable (and glorious) music ever written. He has the great style indeed. "The Heavens declare Him" was sung with a majesty that thrilled. Then a few minutes later Coates was doing a droll song with an inimitably light touch, or enchanting by the romance of his Schubert readings. A group of British songs included a well-designed setting by Basil Maine of one of Mrs. Browning's Sonnets and two deft songs by Arnold Bax.

Other recent concerts of the week may be described as agreeable rather than exciting. "Morning Heroes" by Arthur Bliss had been announced for the B. B. C. Symphony concert on Feb. 4 but was withheld for further rehearsal, Schumann's Symphony in D minor took its place. "November Woods" by Bax had a big welcome and Szigeti gave a performance of Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto which took it queerly out of its period, but was none the less interesting. Both in texture and in violin style the concerto belongs to the midnineteenth century. Szigeti pulled at the opening as if it were Bach or Prokofieff. He appeared ill at ease, but presently settled into his stride and gave some exquisite lyrical playing in the Andante and Finale. The Overture to "Oberon," which opened the concert, furnished another instance of what has been noticeable all through the season—namely that the B. B. C. Orchestra not only plays its best under Adrian Boult but never plays quite so finely for any other conductor.

**Erhart Orchestra**

The Erhart String Orchestra, augmented for the occasion by Julia Wolfe (harp), Charles Souper (flute) and Marian Bidgood (percussion), was responsible for a pleasant program at the Conway Hall on Feb. 3. They and their capable conductor, Dorothy Erhart, must have put in hard work since the autumn for there has been a marked advance; good intonation, unanimity, and suavity of tone are now the foundation for their interpretations. Mozarts "Kleine Nachtmusik" was played in a natty, delicate way, and their execution of a Suite on folk airs by Arnold Foster and a Suite "Salt of the Sea," by Gordon Stutely, was neat and discreet. Neither of these suites could be called ambitious, but where Foster's was ingenious, Stutely's was ingenuous. Four songs by Dame Ethel Smyth included "Chrysilla" (how lovely it is!) and the turbulent "Anacreontic Ode." Arnold Matters, who sang, was anything but turbulent. How he and the orchestra could remain outside the impetuous emotion of the music they were performing was a mystery, for "Chrysilla" and the Ode too have a mystery—the compelling one of genius.

**Pianists**

Pianoforte recitals at Wigmore Hall included a Beethoven program by Lamond, a Brahms program by Howard Jones and a miscellaneous program by Clifford Curzon. With Lamond one felt that a powerful personality had focused the experience of years upon these lucid and foreseen expositions of the E major Sonata, Op. 109, the Polonaise in C major, the Sonata in E flat major, Op. 7, and so on through shorter works to the final "Moonlight."

With Howard Jones one felt a keenly analytical intellect at work. In such things as the Rhapsodies (Op. 79), in the Intermezzi (Op. 117) or the Four Pieces (Op. 119) it functioned harmoniously upon the superb musical logic of the composer's schemes. If the early Sonata in F sharp minor (Op. 2) was not altogether convincing one suspects that no amount of analysis could impart cyclic continuity to this lyrical work.

M. M. S.

## Dobrowen San Francisco's Choice

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

San Francisco

IN CONSEQUENCE of his extraordinary artistic and popular success in a current guest engagement, Issay Dobrowen has been made conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra for the next four years. His appointment has been hailed as the beginning of an unprecedentedly flourishing era in the life of the orchestra.

Next season, as this, Mr. Dobrowen will share leadership with Basil Cameron. The former will start the season, the latter will conclude it, while his Russian colleague spends the spring with the Frankfort Museum Orchestra. Thereafter Mr. Dobrowen will be sole conductor for three years.

Most of Mr. Dobrowen's programs thus far this season have been predominantly conservative. In his most recent pair of concerts, however, he introduced to this city a 20-year-old novelty, Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" Suite.

There is no need at this late date to discourse at length upon Stravinsky's work. The music loses some of its continuity of interest without stage investiture. Still its splendid color and energy are exhilarating. One can enjoy its comedy and dances. And withal its quick touches of pathos often touch the emotions deeply.

Mr. Dobrowen presented the entire score with the exception of but a half-dozen final pages. The performance was magnificently active, masterful of intricacy, sensitive to inner detail. In the first of the pair of concerts the orchestra, not greatly experienced in modern idioms, seemed still somewhat preoccupied with precision at the cost of brilliant abandon. The second performance accomplished precision and spontaneity as well.

The program included also Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" Overture and the First Symphony of Beethoven. The latter was really thrillingly played. The balance, freshness, linear nicety and buoyant song of the performance were a delight.

The question as to Mr. Dobrowen's taste for fine classic style, answered in this performance, had indeed been answered in an earlier popular concert, in which he presented the E flat Symphony of Mozart. Here, too, his music was gracious, unaffected and expressive. On this occasion he conducted the Scherzo and Nocturne of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" music, Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Fantasy, and Svendsen's warmly-felt "Zorahayda" Legend.

Of the aptness of Mr. Dobrowen's disposition for the temperamental style of Tchaikovsky past concerts had left no doubt. His eloquence and fire in such music were attested again in the "Romeo and Juliet" impression and at a civic popular concert that included performance of the "Pathétique" Symphony of Tchaikovsky.

The latter event, attended by an audience of 8000 persons, was devoted entirely to Russian music. Vladimir Horowitz was soloist in the Third Piano Concerto of Rachmaninoff. The music, new here, is an echo of the somber Rachmaninoff of the Second Symphony and Second Concerto. The work is grandly pianistic. Mr. Horowitz was an ideal interpreter of it.

A. F.

DIANA GOULD in Pavane.

## On With the Dance

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE second production of the Camargo Society was quite pleasantly interesting without being exciting. Indeed, so far as London is concerned, one may say that with the dissolution of Diaghileff's Russian company the thrill of inspiration went out of ballet. Thus ended an era of which ballet was unquestionably the most most characteristic art. The best we are now offered holds as it were the mirror up to Diaghileff's genius, but there seems to be something wrong with the mirror, or with those who hold it. Certain externals are caught, but the alchemy by which the Russian master resolved three or four arts into one will never yield its secrets in a mirror. In the classic words of the author of the British national anthem and "Sally in Our Alley," one is tempted to ask searchers for the philosopher's stone of ballet: "Aldeborontiphoscophornio! Where left you Chrononhotonthologos?" But a disconcerted echo simply answers, "Where?"

The singular central European habit of prancing with bare feet round a stage and flinging the arms, head and body about, flatteringly entitled expressionist dancing, may possibly express something—if only one could guess what—but it is scarcely dancing in the old sense of the word. Bar practice has more "points" to it. Those who, like the present writer, believe that "natural" dancing, so called, is not a new art but merely an extremely limited conception of an old one, will cheerfully admit the breeziness of an expressionist corps-de-ballet in full flight. To us, however, it seems for the most part capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb-shows and stage gales.

As Karsavina said in her recent book of Isadora Duncan, who, "in her strictures on ballet, which she terms a 'false and artificial art' . . . blindly attacked the essential element of all stage art—artificiality": "Like a child who knows the alphabet, but who cannot yet read a book, in her limited sectarian vision, she laid down the principle that the art of dancing must return to its natural state, its very alphabet. Whoever said that nature never produced a symphony by Beethoven or a landscape by Ruysdael answered her arguments with finality."

**"Rout"**

Besides, every dancer who has undergone the discipline of the old technique can easily beat the Duncanites and the Expressionists at their own game. But can anyone imagine those who know only the expressionist alphabet dancing, for example, Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty"? This time echo answers emphatically: Aldeborontiphoscophornio!

The art of ballet, therefore, is restricted choreographically rather than advanced by Expressionism, which certainly could not teach Diaghileff anything about décor and lighting. The item of the Camargo Society's program at the Apollo Theater which promised most interest, being an experiment in choreographic Expressionism, was a Divertissement constructed on Arthur Bliss's "Rout," with a spoken prologue taken from a poem by Ernst Toller. "Rout" was written originally for 10 instruments with a soprano part, the text of which consists of a series of meaningless syllables chosen for their phonetic effect. Most of us are familiar with the larger orchestral version of the work. At this period Bliss was certainly a frank and adventurous admirer of Stravinsky and the French, particularly Ravel.

The atmosphere and associations of "Rout," a jolly and vital piece for all its derivations, are unmistakable to any musician. The interpolation of Toller and the earnest aspirations of revolutionary Teutonic youth caused one of those pretty esthetic quarrels which cannot be spoiled by explanation. But why it happened can never be explained, and that is one's quarrel with the composer, who certainly knows the difference between French and German esthetic. Perhaps Ninette de Valois imagined the phonetic syllables of the soprano part sounded like German, for her choreography, inspired by Expressionism, was far better suited to Toller's prologue than to Bliss's score. Since she was at one time a member of the Russian Ballet, thoroughly familiar with its traditions, and was here provided with excellent musical material for a modernised "Fêtes Galantes" or "French Fair," one regretted her sudden excursion to central Europe, with its different esthetic outlook, style and sentiment.

**Other Ballets**

Her choreography to Gretry's "Cephalus and Procris," for which she also composed the argument, was far more successful. As a whole this ballet pleased without startling. The other full-length ballet—"Straussiana," arranged by Nicholas Legat to music by "The Strauss Dynasty"—failed surprisingly for the worst of artistic sins, dullness. Surprisingly, because M. Legat is a famous Russian maître-de-ballet. Perhaps he had once heard an English orchestra playing Viennese waltzes—an experience which somehow always recalls to the present writer a line from Gray's Elegy: "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. . . ."

Of the remaining two numbers of the program it is kinder not to mention one, which was entirely suitable for the occasion. The other was a tribute to the memory of Peter Warlock in the shape of a performance of his "Capriol Suite" by the Marie Rambert Dancers. Attention to this attractive work has already been given in these columns. But repetition did not stale the beauty of Diana Gould's movements in the Pavane. For some of us it was one of those rare moments when the critic forgets himself and perversely wants to write a poem instead of a criticism. There was another of these moments when, in memory of Anna Pavlova, the rising curtain disclosed a stage set and lighted for "Le Cygne." As the familiar melody fell and rose and we stood gazing at the empty circle of light, memory evoked the white flutter of movement, that strange unearthly rhythm, of which Anna Pavlova alone possessed the secret.

One must not forget to mention Gavin Gordon's exhilarating "Polka," which was played as an orchestral interlude—a first performance in London—and the orchestra itself which, under the direction of Constant Lambert, provided by no means the least pleasure of the afternoon.

C. F. A.

## British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"Bracelets," directed by Sewell Collins for Gaumont British, and adapted from a play by himself, is a slender but amusing crook comedy, written round the adventures of one Mr. Hobbett, one of those delightful characters existing only in fiction, fantastically absent-minded, and quite unfit to be trusted with any valuables. Yet he is trusted with many, which he in his innocence trusts to a band of crooks. Disaster naturally follows, but the thing which really perturbs him is the loss of his umbrella. The upshot of it is that fortune favors the muddler in a remarkable way, and he returns to his suburban home in a blaze of glory. There is some good acting by Bert Coote, as Hobbett, and Margaret Emden, as his placid wife. D. A. Clarke-Smith and Joyce Kennedy are excellent; with Frederick Leicester intervening in a less pretentious vein.

C. F. A.

## Roger-Ducasse and the Theater

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

A FEW years ago Raymond Escholier wrote a novel of Pyrenean and Ariégian customs, entitled "Cantegril." This novel obtained the most brilliant success from the moment of its appearance. The principal character, Cantegril, is a jolly boy, rather undisciplined, rather riotous, dealing in contraband, poaching, courting all the girls of the district, but sympathetic to everybody because of his good humor, courage and ingenuity. The public likes this type of redresser of wrongs who, within the margin of the law, is the embodiment of hidden rancor in the feelings of the populace against the tyranny of rules. In all literatures this type of man has always been lionised.

This book offered then an excellent subject for light opera, as much by the quality of the subject as by its atmosphere. One impatiently awaited its production at the Salle Favart. Alas, M. Roger-Ducasse, who wrote the score, was as little suited as possible to fulfill this delicate task. This serious, scholarly musician was absolutely incapable of giving this work the lightness and charm it required.

Cantegril should be a petulant individual like Till Eulenspiegel. M. Roger-Ducasse, who is Inspector-General of singing in the schools of Paris, saw in this score the opportunity to display all his learning in counterpoint and all his zeal as a specialist in choral writing. All his first act is crushed by weighty vocal ensembles of great difficulty of performance which give deplorable results on the stage. Like many musicians who see in the symphony and the sonata the highest form of musical expression, M. Roger-Ducasse has not a great respect for the rules of theatrical art, which is, in their eyes, an inferior art. But the theater avenges itself. The stage has its requirements, and when a musician does not choose to regard them, he is not long in becoming a victim of his intransigence.

**Too Like an Oratorio**

The audience of the Opéra-Comique found this score, which was rather too like an oratorio, very boring. The second act alone, in spite of certain manifest scenic faults, contains pleasant atmospheric details. It is in this style that the musician should have written all his score. In it there are characters of quite charming sensibility and color which are worthy of the poem. Why has not the musician thought fit to obey the same considerations in the other acts?

"Cantegril" is mounted at the Opéra-Comique with the greatest care. The décor of Despagna is an admirable thing. His costumes in particular contain really exquisite details of color. The chorus also made a superhuman and unaccustomed effort to interpret this needlessly difficult and aggressive score.

Roger Bourdin was excellent in the amusing character of Cantegril who, after many escapades, finishes his career in the most honorable way by marrying.

Such an experience makes the public distrust serious musicians who venture into the theater. That is very unfortunate, particularly at this time when the formula of the musical theater is indisputably in peril. What we lack today is a musician capable of bringing the public back to the theater. No living composer seems to suspect the gravity of this problem. They do not take the theater seriously enough. They want to impose strictly musical disciplines upon it, which is wrong. The younger generation of musicians has shown itself clumsier than its elders in this sphere. If an inventive genius does not arise, musical art will undergo before long a redoubtable crisis the consequences of which it is impossible to foresee.

**Helba Huara**

A Peruvian dancer called Helba Huara, dark complexioned, supple and slender, with extraordinarily piercing eyes, brought us Inca dances and Spanish dances. Thus we find combined in her the two essential elements of Peruvian art, in which the contributions of European sailors and the folklore of the Andes are so curiously mixed. This mixture of gypsy and indigenous dances gives piquant results.

Helba Huara sometimes presents dances based upon local themes but generally she gives us performances without music. The stamping of her heels on the ground and the crackle of her castanets are enough to produce a vigorous and evocative rhythm.

Her facial expressions are particularly interesting. They have this peculiarity, that they are not linked one to the other by the clever transitions to which we are accustomed. They succeed one another almost violently and seem to be stylized like magicians' masks. Her attitudes moreover are extremely evocative and of astonishing novelty of means.

Her repertory is varied. In costumes of strange beauty, she danced the warlike steps of the Indian who marches to the fight and of the conqueror brandishing his victorious lance. She shows us the remorse of a woman who watches the procession at Seville during Holy Week. She performed gypsy dances, country dances and stirring fantasies such as "La Grotesque au rire sardonique" and the "Légende de la Belle sans Bras."

**"Music of Machines"**

At the Pasdeloup Concerts Rhene-Baton, who often travels in Soviet Russia conducting concerts, has brought back from one of his tours a score by a young Russian composer, Alexandre Mossoloff. This score has for its title "Steel Foundry," and for subtitle "The Music of Machines." One understands that a young Russian instinctively welcomes this theme of inspiration. Modern mechanism has a grandeur, nobility and beauty that cannot escape the artists of today. Prokofieff with his "Pas d'Acier" and Honegger with his "Pacific 231" already had attempted to make us realize it. But their two achievements are inferior to that which Mossoloff has just given us. His symphonic piece is short but vigorous and precise. An ensemble of percussive instruments imposes an obstinate and regular rhythm like that of a steam hammer. Clarinets and violas indicate by a persistent short chromatic figure the indefatigable rotation of horizontal shafts, flywheels and turbines. The flute sometimes interprets the shrill cry of metal attacked by the machine tool. Above this inflexible and regular rhythm there suddenly floats an extremely moving melody. It is the song of the laborers at work, interpreted by four hornists in unison who, according to the wish of the composer, should play standing and in the front row of the orchestra. Over the brilliant color of the other brass, the horns, whose timbre is so human and so sensitive, give a really poignant and pathetic impression. It is a genuine inspiration of orchestration. This contrast between the voice of man and that of the machine produces an unforgettable atmosphere. The very short piece ends at the precise moment it should reach its conclusion. It is an exceptionally successful work which does the greatest honor to its composer.


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# Home Building Equipment Gardening

## Adding Beauty With Your Roof

### English Roofs Charm With Contour and Weathered Tile

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE charm of old English houses is a compound of many delightful ingredients, and one of the most important of these is the roofs. They crown and complete the loveliness of many an old homestead. It makes no difference whether the roofs are gabled, as in Tudor times, or hipped, as in the Georgian era, all have the beauty inherent in weathered textures, fine materials and pleasing contours.

Like the houses they adorn, these old roofs seem to be a natural outgrowth of their surroundings. The long, horizontal lines of a tiled farmhouse repeat the sweep of the low hills on the horizon. The steep pitch and high gables of other roofs are balanced by the vertical rhythm of screening poplars. When made of ancient lichen-flecked stone slabs, roofs seem as normal a part of rocky landscapes as boulders or flinty roadways. And the thatched roof, which has become so identified with the Old World English cottage that it deserves a chapter to itself, is always in harmony with nature in all her aspects.

Of course, the reason for this perfect relationship between architecture and its setting is that in the old days local building materials were always used. Thus, there have been slate roofs for centuries in Cornwall, although difficulties of transport prevented their general adoption in London until the eighteenth century. In Sussex, Surrey and Kent, roofs were made of tiles, because of the proximity of suitable clays for brick-making. In counties like Dorset, Yorkshire and Somerset where quarries were plentiful, roofs were made of stone slabs. So, in passing from one English county to another, the observant motorist can read the history of local resources by scanning the faces of houses as he passes. He will discover that each district had not only its own building materials, but its own traditions of building.

**Regional Variations**

It is these regional variations in structure that give to old English roofs such interesting variety. For instance, the steep gabled roof of the Tudor and Jacobean periods is quite severe in outline in the eastern counties. This severity is mitigated by a number of devices in Sussex and Kent. In the latter county the hipped roof appeared earlier than in some other parts of England.

Besides possessing many tiled roofs, Sussex makes a unique contribution to the history of English roofing in her roofs of Horsham stone slabs. These are undoubtedly the heaviest of all the stone roofs. The thick slabs quarried near Horsham were usually laid in diminishing courses.

The same effective method is repeated in London today when thick green Westmorland slates are used. But, because it involves much more time and labor, this type of roof is only found on the more expensive kinds of building.

**Old Cotswold Roofs**

Those who delight in the beautiful colorings and texture of stone slabs generally prefer the old Cotswold roofs to any other. One reason is the exquisite warm tone of this stone which ranges from fawn to beige and ivory. In the old days these roof slabs were weathered naturally by the action of frost and damp. This process sometimes required a whole winter. Nowadays when the cutting is done by more mechanical methods, the slabs have lost much of that irregularity of surface which was one of their great charms. Also, when they are not weathered in the old way, they are not so durable.

Roofs of stone slabs remain a luxury, not only because of the cost of production but because of the transport. This applies also to the beautiful green Westmorland slates already referred to.

**Modern Tiles Now Used**

But fortunately the English householder who wants to secure the fine gradations of tone that characterize old roofs can do so by purchasing handmade sand-faced tiles. By the use of proper coloring materials and careful firing, these tiles compare favorably with their predecessors.

Most of the old tiled roofs were covered with pin-tiles, so called because holes were pierced in them by which they were hung on tile-pins. It was only in the eighteenth century that pantiles were used to any great extent. And these pantiles are quite different in shape from those found in southern Europe.

Glazed pantiles are a comparatively recent innovation. It is a question whether they have come to England via southern Europe or Hollywood. One architect expressed his opinion that it was the films with their entrancing settings of Californian homes which had given an impetus to this vogue. Certainly they add a note of gayety to English landscapes. Used in conjunction with cream-colored walls, roofs of green glazed pantiles in graduated tones are very effective. The most striking roof seen so far by the writer was in a pine wood overlooking Poole harbor in Dorset. It was a rich blue. At a distance it seemed like a huge glowing turquoise, concentrating on its sparkling surface the brilliance of both sky and sea.

These glazed pantiles and the best type of handmade flat tile are necessarily fairly expensive. But even the cheaper grades of flat tiles are preferable to ordinary slates. The widespread use of thin Welsh slates in London is due, of course, to their cheapness.

Interlocking tiles, which came into use in the nineteenth century, are less expensive than the older kinds. But, like slate, asbestos and corrugated iron, their value is more utilitarian than artistic.

New roofing materials are constantly making their appearance. Or certain existing ones, such as rustless steel or copper, may be so reduced in cost as to be generally available. But at present the most beautiful roofing materials in England are still those which have been in use for centuries.

LOCAL MATERIALS AND STYLES MAY BE STUDIED IN ENGLISH ROOFS

K. Morrison

English Roofs Hold First Place for Many a Seeker of the Beautiful. Modern Pantiles and Other Roof Materials Are Often Designed to Capture Their Effects in Color and Form.

Upper Row, Left—A Steep Roof of Stone Slabs Typical of the Cotswolds. Outcroppings of Lichen and Stone Crop Add to Its Beauty.

Right—A Roof of Dark Blue Glazed Pantiles That Gives a Crowning Touch of Color to This House in Norfolk Whose Walls Are a Mixture of Gray Stone and Rosy-Pink Brick.

Below—These Two Cottages in Kent Show How Delightful a Weathered Roof of Ancient Pin-tiles May Be.

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## A Geranium Path

### Welcoming Old Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE other night, musing by the fire, I followed in memory a garden path I had known years before, and, scattered along the way, I saw flashes of pleasing color achieved by spreads of hardy geraniums. These thoughts led to a general survey of the geranium family and made me think that a brief description of the plants making up this pleasant path might help other gardeners to an enjoyment of the beauty of this race.

One of the first good points about geraniums is the fact that the family contains a member or members for almost any situation in the garden. Sun or shade, hardy border or rock garden, moist ground or dry, there is a geranium for that particular spot. And in colors, one may find almost every desired shade except yellow.

Geranium maculatum, a native American species, with rose-purple flowers about an inch broad on 18-inch stems, is probably the best known to American gardeners. It may be used to achieve broad spreads of color in moist woodlands or meadows. There is said to be a white form of this and also a double-flowered one with the original rose-purple flowers. The white variety should be an effective plant to combine with others that flower at the same time during June and July. Western America has a number of fine geraniums and among the best is G. fremontii. This is not a plant for those who abhor a suggestion of magenta. Such persons will have a hard time of it among the geraniums. Geranium fremontii was made much of along the pleasant path of my acquaintance. There, in partial shade and deep rich soil that never got too dry in summer, it made its usual foot-high growth and produces its large and showy, rose-purple flowers all summer long.

If the gardener is partial to blues, Geranium grandiflorum should find a place in his scheme of things. Rich blue flowers with a suggestion of lilac on all petals and purple veins and lines is the offering of this species. Along the path mentioned it was used in connection with Aquilegia chrysantha to make a beautiful picture in blue and yellow. It is equally at home in the rock garden in places or among plants that accommodate its 10-inch or higher growth. The showiest of all the geraniums seen along our garden path was G. sanguineum. It is perhaps a little too flashy for the usual garden picture, but its deep red flowers produced on 12 to 18-inch bushy plants from June until August are fine to produce vivid spots in a sunny border, where clashing colors can be kept at a distance. I have a pure white form of this, more compact in growth, but just as floriferous and a color that can be used anywhere. It, like the parent, must have sun to do its best. There is also a flesh-colored variety, known as lancastriense. Geranium endressii is another of the tall-growing species delightful for a geranium path. It makes a 12 to 18-inch plant with soft rose flowers during most of the summer. In sun or shade it seems equally at home. Truly, one of the friendliest and best of the geranium tribe.

From Armenia came probably the showiest of the geraniums that I had along the path. As usually seen (and that is not often), this species, Geranium armenum, grows about 18 inches high but in the good soil of my dream path there were a number of plants that were 30 inches tall and one stately monarch, towering above all the rest, reached the dizzy height of four feet. Imagine a bushy, four-foot plant covered with dark crimson flowers and you have a picture of this geranium at its best.

My favorite of the alpine forms is Geranium sessiliflorum. It forms perfectly flat rosettes of leaves, each rosette sending aloft two or three-inch stems crowned with a tiny bunch of grayish-white flowers. It may be because the first named is such a curious little fellow that it has taken such a hold on my affections. For actual beauty we must award first place to Geranium argenteum. Here we find grace of form in low, tufted leaves with a silvery sheen, beauty of color in deep pink flowers borne on four or five-inch stems. As I remember it along the path, it was a most alluring sight. It blossoms from June until August, asking nothing but a well-drained soil, sun and the protection of a low-growing shrub or rock to temper the cold north wind.

This is a mere beginning of the vast number of hardy geraniums with which the world is blessed. Few of them are available in American nurseries but that should deter no one from growing them as the most of them are easily raised from seed and seeds may be had of a number of specialists. The adventure of growing these delightful plants from seed is not a small part of their charm.

C. W. WOOD.

### Notes on Perennials

The trollius bears semi-double flowers with the nice sheen of the buttercup. This plant likes moisture, and does well in partial shade. The flowers are orange or yellow. "Orange Globe" and "Lemon Globe" are attractive sorts.

* * *

The Japanese peonies are single, with the stamens forming a rosette at the center. By many they are considered more beautiful than the less graceful double peonies. The colors are rose, pink, white, and red. "Marie Jacquin" is a semi-double peony. The flowers are cup-shaped, white and have centers of golden stamens.

## Even Renter May Have Garden

### Gay Annuals Are Inexpensive and Quick to Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THOSE who rent rather than own the house in which they are living may hesitate to establish a garden. It is indeed an individual question whether to plant perennials and other permanent subjects on such a place, although many a family has enjoyed establishing a lovely perennial garden to pass along to grateful successors. An effective garden of annuals, however, might be made on any rented place. Such a garden can, if the material is rightly chosen and properly used, have much of the charm of the perennial border. Careful consideration must be given to the color scheme, since all of the plants in the garden will be in flower at one time.

Most of the annuals used will be long-season varieties. Those with a short blooming season are valuable for quick effect, but if too many are used there will be untidiness later in the season. Calliopsis (except Drummondii), larkspur, poppies, cornflowers and Virginia stock are all short-season annuals and may be planted very early in the spring.

During the dryness of the past summer a few species of supposedly drought-resistant annuals stood out because of their ability to thrive without rain, and these should be kept in mind. Notable examples were the petunia, nicotiana, arctotis, four o'clock, gilia, zinnia haageana, annual gaillardia, cockscomb, verbena, and snow-on-the-mountain (euphorbia variegata). Zinnia haageana is a bushy sort bearing small, bright flowers of yellow and brown. Euphorbia variegata bears insignificant flowers of white, but the white leaf-margins are showy. The variety heterophylla has scarlet variegations, and probably withstands drought just as well. A word of warning is necessary in the case of the cockscomb. The type sold as red verges on magenta and amaranth, two difficult shades for garden purposes. The orange and pale yellow cockscombs of the plume type are the best, and combine nicely with lavender and blue flowers. All of these drought-resistant plants will prove valuable for the seaside garden.

In the garden of annuals great variety is possible through the use of the less common types and colors. The single China aster bears large, daisy-like flowers in all the aster shades. White and pink ageratum, small-flowered petunias, star-flowered phlox, chestnut-red annual sunflowers, and cream, pink, and purple California poppies are unusual for the "quickly enjoyed" garden. Among the best tall and medium height annuals are cosmos, verbena, zinnias, marigolds, gaillardia, petunias, arctotis, California poppy, annual tobacco, scabiosa, salvia, cucumber-leaved sunflower, gilia, plume cockscomb, phlox Drummondii, and calliopsis Drummondii. Alyssum, viscaria, tagetes, portulaca and ageratum are excellent for edging.

Certain annuals are valuable for their foliage rather than for flowers. These may be used in place of shrubs where temporary screens or hedges are desired. The kochia, whose feathery foliage gives it the common name summer cypress, is quite formal in habit. It will attain two feet, and is excellent for use as a specimen or for a low hedge. In autumn the plant turns scarlet. For a flowering hedge the lavaters might be used. This plant is of the mallow family, and bears hollyhock-like flowers of pink or white. "Loveliness" is an improved pink lavatera, and "Purity" its white counterpart. The well-known castor-bean attains huge proportions if grown in rich soil. Different varieties, all easily procurable, have green, red, or deep maroon leaves. This large-leaved, tropical plant needs a lush background if it is to appear at home. It is best not to try it in dry, sparsely covered gardens.

**Temporary Screens**

The annual vines are especially valuable for screening on the rented place. Gourds are useful for a quick screen. These do best in warm weather and so should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. The morning glory is well known. The flowers are so charming that one forgives their early closing. This vine is especially suitable for the windows of the breakfast room. The cardinal climber and the cypress vine are morning-glory species, but are quite different in appearance. The leaves are lacinated and very ornamental. The flowers of the cardinal climber are scarlet, while the cypress vine may be had in either scarlet or white. The cypress vine is charming when trained upon a wire form. The canary climber has nasturtium-like stems and rather intricate flowers of light yellow.

**The Dahlia in Combination**

Except for the dahlia, the bloom of the summer-flowering bulbs is too fleeting for effective garden display. The dahlia is popular, and volumes have been written about it, leaving little unsaid. But one wishes that it were more often incorporated into the plan of the garden. It is too often grown in long rows, or in great patches, exactly as if it were a vegetable. Its showy and beautifully colored flowers merit a place in the garden itself, as background plants for borders or as specimens. Since the choicest flowers of the dahlia are [illegible] late summer and autumn, it is indeed a valuable garden subject. It is particularly good in combination with the hardy asters.

## 'Living Waters'

### Gardens of the Bible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MOST people the idea of a garden is naturally associated with flowers. Trees may be there, but they are put in the background, and thoughts are associated rather with sweet peas, delphiniums, hollyhocks and other delightful friends.

As flowers seem to be essential to the gardens of the West so water is essential to the eastern garden, hence the constant reference in the Bible to watered gardens. Early records show that the gardens of early civilizations consisted mostly of trees and scented shrubs, giving shade and shelter. A well watered garden was a garden of luxury, and indicated wealth and prosperity. Here were the cucumbers, melons, leeks, onions and garlic of the Egyptian gardens, the "wheat and barley and onions and figs, trees and pomegranates . . . oil olive" of the promised land, the spicery, balm and myrrh of Gilead, the nuts and almonds of Canaan.

Caleb's daughter must have been a garden lover, for springs of water were the blessing, or marriage gift, which she received at her own request from her father.

How puzzling is the preacher's behest to cast bread upon the waters, assuring us that we will find it after many days. Morsels of western bread certainly do not sound inviting after such a process. But the writer was referring to the seed beds which in the time of seed-sowing would be thoroughly watered. "Waters" in the plural often indicates division of waters. To supply the beds in the garden the main stream was divided into small irrigation canals. The tree planted by these rivers of waters "bringeth forth his fruit in his season; his leaf also shall not wither; and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." The man who is spiritually satisfied is likened to a "watered garden" and a "spring of water," but how dreary is the lot of the deliberate transgressor, likened by Isaiah to the waterless garden, unproductive, barren and joyless.

The importance of these "living waters" is constantly emphasized by writers in the Bible, for on them depended the fertility and abundance of the garden. With what feelings of joyful hope and anticipation then must that woman of Samaria have heard of the promise of "living water" whose fountain is God, the waters whereof never fail, and whose garden is always watered, hence productive, abundant and joy-giving.


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# INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

## There Are Still Many Left

By FLORENCE THOMPSON HOWE
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME collectors are shaking their heads gloomily, comparing the present with the "good old days when you could pick up fine things in the provinces," but there is still an astonishing amount of hidden treasure to be dug out of the Connecticut Valley country.

The would-be-collector is apt to overlook the fact that many of the picturesque villages along the Connecticut, or remote in the surrounding hills—villages which are of consequence today only as quaint and backward "summer places"—were in Revolutionary times the flourishing seats of notable Colonial families. To their great, green-shuttered, white houses the gentlemen farmers, the magistrates and the merchants brought the bookcases, the sideboards, the chairs and the tables which were made to their order by the cabinetmakers of larger centers. Doubtless many such fine pieces from the hands of Boston, Philadelphia or Newport master craftsmen were also painstakingly copied by the not unskilled cabinetmakers of the local valley towns.

**Silversmiths Melt Customers' Coins**

Into these same colonial houses went the family plate in lieu of currency. We have many records in old diaries and account books of such transactions. It was the custom to take to the silversmith the coin—often Spanish dollars, so generally in circulation throughout the colonies at the time—which it was desired to have fashioned into plate. These coins were melted in a crucible and poured into a skillet to form an ingot which was then hammered into sheet of the correct gauge.

"In one respect the conditions in Connecticut 150 years ago were much like those of today. If a man of wealth desired to purchase an article of exceptional quality and worth, he was quite likely to patronze the merchants and craftsmen of those far-away cities, Boston and New York, where styles were sure to be of the latest fashion and workmanship of unusual merit," says George Munson Curtis in his book on "Early Connecticut Silver."

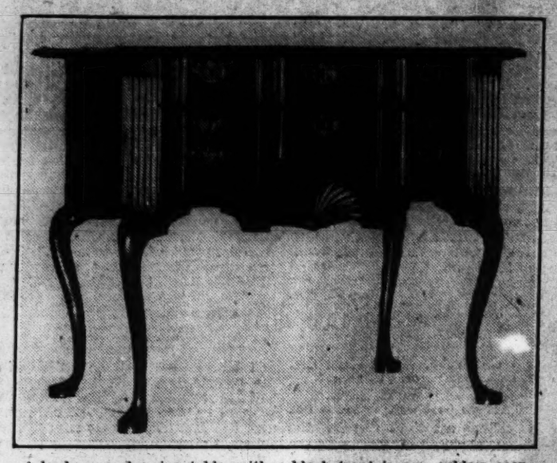
**Rare Pepper Shaker or 'Caster"**

One such "article of exceptional quality and worth" in the form of a fine silver pepper pot of the mid-eighteenth century, has recently turned up in Springfield, Massachusetts. It bears the mark of Joseph Edwards, Boston silversmith, 1707-77, and is evidently a presentation piece for it is engraved with the legend, "Govr Pittkin to P. W." William Pitkin was Governor of Connecticut 1766-69, and lived in Hartford. Who "P. W." was we have no basis for even guessing.

Joseph Edwards was one of a famous family of Boston silversmiths. He was the son of John, maker of the sixteen silver beakers owned by the First Congregational Church, New London, two of which bear the inscription: "The Gift of the Owners of the Ship Adventure of London, 1699."

In 1748 Joseph Edwards gave notice through the local papers that he intended continuing his father's business in the latter's shop on Cornhill. He was a person of some importance in his own right, holding town offices from 1746 to 1752. In 1754 he was appointed ensign and later Captain in the provincial militia.

Three other rarities, the result of Connecticut Valley collecting, include a pair of handsome Sheffield whale-oil lamps, a pair of most engaging vaseline glass vases in perfect condition and believed to be Sandwich; a Hadley box in the tulip pattern, familiar to devotees of the famous Hadley chest. This diverting little item is developed in pine, dates between 1690-1710 and measures 10in.x18in. with a 5¾in. depth.



*A lowboy, or dressing table, with a block front is very seldom seen. As this one is made of walnut rather than of the usual mahogany, it has special interest*

**A Lowboy of Unique Type**

But the pièce de résistance of the Springfield group, to our way of thinking, is the block-front walnut lowboy, or dressing table—an early example, probably of southern New England origin. The inside of the drawers is of pine, with groove, and the oblong top is, like many of the early pieces, finished in a thumbnail molding with curved in or "cloven" corners, and overhangs the body to an unusual degree. The top is inlaid with a center star of alternating heart-headed spear and spiral points. The spear design is repeated in the corners of the top. The stiles are fluted to the knee of the slender cabriole legs, which terminate in the club foot with shoe. A double arch molding finishes the frame about the drawers. The frame has three raised blockings and six small drawers, the skirt centering in a very good carved shell.

With the exception of the foot, and the brasses, which on this piece are of the earlier engraved type, this walnut dresing table might have been a companion piece to the block-front high chest of drawers which is illustrated on page 102 of Lockwood's "Colonial Furniture in America." There is the same early double arched molding around the drawers; the same cutting of the skirt in double rounds with straight lines between; the same fluted stiles, the same character in the fan. In short, the entire scheme of the front is in accord. Mr. Lockwood dates his piece 1760, but this dressing table shows the earlier club foot and earlier brasses.

Whether the piece is of Massachusetts origin, or, as one veteran collector surmises, was made by the earlier Townsend of Newport, remains to be determined. On the bottom of the center drawer the name "Joseph Denio" (?) is faintly legible in chalk script. It seems unlikely that the craftsman who made so fine a specimen would mark it in so casual manner.

We could not venture a guess at the maker, but can state with authority that it comes from a fine old Massachusetts house where the original wallpaper still clings with undisturbed dignity to the mellowed walls. Tradition says that this engaging little lowboy was made for the house in which it was found.

Be that as it may, it offers excellent witness for the case in point, supporting our not unwelcome theory that in spite of all irresponsible words to the contrary, there are still treasures to be unearthed in the Connecticut Valley country.

Photos from Johnson's Bookstore and Antique Shop

*A pair of Sheffield whale-oil lamps, a creamer by the Colonial silversmith, Joseph Edwards, and a small box carved in the pattern found on Hadley chests, make a group of rare things that came from the Connecticut Valley*

*Marked "Govr Pittkin to P. W." this silver pepper pot dates between 1766 and 1769, when that official held office in Connecticut*

## New York's Week-Long Show

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TO CLOSE on March 7, after being open for a week, the Third International Exposition of Antiques is more than an assemblage of the finest craftsmanship of three centuries, more than a series of documented chapters from the history of social life. It has the vividness of a drama and like a wind ladened with the music of far-away voices, it sweeps over the heartstrings.

The 200 exhibits are spread over the main floor and the mezzanine. On the first level are the arrangements with architectural backgrounds. They include great rooms paneled in pine and oak, brought across the Atlantic and set up with such elegant furniture as filled the mansions of the period. Shown also are the daintier, more feminine rooms, lined with Chinese antique hand-painted wall papers, beloved of the eighteenth century, rooms draped with heavy silks and covered with sumptuous carpets.

One rug makes a stronger appeal to our imagination than do any of the splendid loom-knotted products of eastern craft. It is, according to tradition, the work of Marie Antoinette and her companion, Mme. Elizabeth, during the time of their imprisonment. Upon a dark brown field in tapestry stitch is embroidred a small, scattered pattern of pink roses, white lilies and green foliage. It covers the floor of a very large eighteenth century French bedroom, splendid in all its appointments.

A room of old pine paneling was taken from Grey's Inn, London, constructed in 1732. Worthy of the background is a fine Queen Anne desk from Sir A. Jodrell; an inlaid kneehole desk from the Duchess of Sutherland; a massive yew-wood desk, a battered veteran of long years of service, from Ireland; and two unusual chairs of Padouk.

French, English and Italian furnishings of different periods, composed with a nice sense of restraint and of the decorative value of open areas, in a room built around an Aubusson rug and green silk curtains, is one pleasing display.

A New York decorator presents a dining-room featuring the boiserie taken from a French Empire hotel. Classical detail in old white relief is set off against a green background. White Empire statues of distinction stand on either side of a black marble mantel. Representative of the finest work of the Empire period are a table, two consoles, a bronze sidelight, a candelabrum, a crystal chandelier and Sevres urns.

Eighteenth century Chinese étagères, chairs and paintings from the one-time imperial palace in Panshan, near Peiping, makes a grouping which could be used in any Occidental home of elegance. The pages of time are turned back by an assemblage of Ikons, brocades and silver and gold services, from imperial Russia.

* * *

One cannot deny the interest which is being taken in early Victorian modes, so lately anathema. In modified form they are played with in various experimental rooms. Combined with both earlier and later pieces and expurgated of stuffiness, they are worked out into fairly satisfactory interiors—that are all right if one likes them! One such, for example, shows in a setting of the time two original pieces by the cabinetmaker, John Belter, whose work was liked by the early Victorians. A room is done in Biedermeir, which originated in Germany at the beginning of the nineteenth century and was in vogue for about 30 years. It shows the Empire influence and not infrequently presages some form which has become more familiar since modernism has had its say.

**American Primitives Strongly Appeal**

The atmosphere of the mezzanine is decidedly that of curio shops, of attics and barns replete with treasures. It may kindle the true collector—particularly the one who, like John Gilpin of the famous ride, confesses himself, though on pleasure bent, to have a frugal mind—with a keener joy than will the perfected ensembles.

Confining ourselves to American exhibits—although the whole story of the mezzanine is far more inclusive—we want to bask in the glow of Philadelphia antiques; browse among the accessories; admire glass, quilts and superb shawls.

Authentic garnerings from the region about Kingston and Catskill; the American Heppelwhite secretary, the American wing chair, the pair of brace-back Windsors, the pewter, Sandwich glass and Currier and Ives lithographs shown in one booth delight the American antiquarian. Another is full of the allure conveyed by glass, chints, coverlets, tote trays, and so forth. Delight is stimulated by a rare pine desk on a frame, a pine blanket-chest, a dutch-foot table, early hardware, glass, Chelsea figures and prints seen near by.

A pair of Duncan Phyfe card tables and a Philadelphia secretary are important, as is a showing that includes a number of choice objects, such as Chippendale chairs, lowboys and a handsome mahogany secretary, beside such accessories as South Jersey glass, Lowestoft and a variety of unusual pitchers. A group of early American doorways makes a rare find. For the person of John Gilpin bent, the $5 and $10 Antique Shop offers a splendid gallop into antiquarian realms.

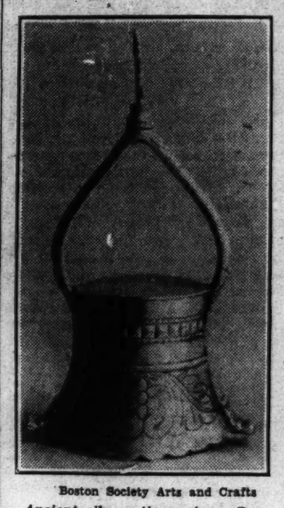
These collections make one marvel not only at human imagination but also at that amazing tool, the human hand, which can translate vision into superb forms.

## Silverware of South America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A COLLECTION of silver which is a vivid reminder of the contrasting customs of North and South America is now being shown at the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts to continue through March. These pieces, which fill several large cases, have been bought by a number of Bostonians during the last 30 years in the course of their visits to the various countries of the southern continent. Loaned for this occasion, they are of particular interest to those who are working in this white metal, while their antiquarian value will attract still another group.

The examples exhibited all date within the period of Spanish control, that is, since the sixteenth century. The abundance of silver throughout the length of the continent led to its very common use for household utensils as well as for lavish ornaments. Rich horse trappings, the bulky necklaces, massive ear ornaments, elaborate blanket pins, are some of the native forms which are numerously shown here.



Boston Society Arts and Crafts

*Ancient silver stirrup from Bolivia. It serves as a cup when inverted*

* * *

Spanish conquerors took their own standards of designs and possibly their own craftsmen to these countries, more than four centuries ago, resulting in the continuance of European patterns in the product of the new lands. So it is that nearly everything in this display is either partly or wholly of old-world type.

Table silver in shapes that might have appeared in English homes 200 years ago, here finds itself in company with crudely designed belts and necklaces which show that the traits and tastes of the Incas continued after their subjection. Details of aboriginal decoration on pieces which are European in their general form, suggest that the native craftsmen may have been trained to follow Spanish models, yet in doing so did not lose wholly their native bent. The inherited traditions of human motifs, or of plant or animal life, broke out in surprising and fascinating details.

* * *

Some forms which are strong in the pre-conquest character of the countries in which they are found—Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Chile—suggest the high intelligence of those ancient peoples. Stirrups of solid silver, the feet resting on a plate which forms the bottom of an inverted drinking cup; horse trappings woven of heavy links and having many engraved pendant ornaments; bulky necklaces carrying many coin-like disks; blanket pins 10 inches in length, ending as a large table spoon; these are some of the forms which suggest the native uses.

There has been very little regard for such things in these countries, beyond their worth as old metal. Some of the treasures of this exhibition were literally saved from the brink of the melting pot within 20 or 30 years. Even now in many districts the same loss of old valuables continues. We are fortunate indeed to see here so much of this rapidly disappearing material.

C. G. B.

## Once for Children, Now Adults' Prizes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOLLS of wood, of wax, of cloth, of porcelain; boy dolls, girl dolls; legs and arms nicely jointed of wood, or the same limbs mere shapeless rolls of cloth; dresses and clothing of figured silk or printed cottons of the finest sort, or coarsely made of homespun—all these are being shown at 125 Charles Street, Boston.

It is impressive evidence of the general use of these toys during Colonial times, to see merely the range of sizes in which the little figures were produced. Even though some are less than two inches in height, their wooden joints are neatly made, the little faces appealingly painted, and their tiny costumes are perfect miniatures, although also so small. At the other end of the scale is the pair, boy and girl, two feet high, with such a resemblance in the faces that one cannot doubt they came from the same workman's hands several generations back.

The expression "doll faced," as indicating characterless expression, loses its force as one sees the surprising individuality and vitality of many of these correctly modeled heads and delicately painted features. Almost startling are the refinement, dignity and realistic charm of some of these earlier playthings.

It is when the faces and figures come to be no more than 75 or 100 years old that they begin to lose interest and acquire a somewhat commonplace and uniform nature. Fortunately, those of later date are less in number here. The older ones are more attractive, too, because of their dresses, which are often made from the finest of fabrics. Necessarily these are often much faded and sometimes broken, but the nature of the old designs, their delicate forms and soft colors, is made quite apparent.

Sewing tables, chairs, bureaus, beds, suitable playthings to go with these little figures, are a part of this collection.

C. G. B.

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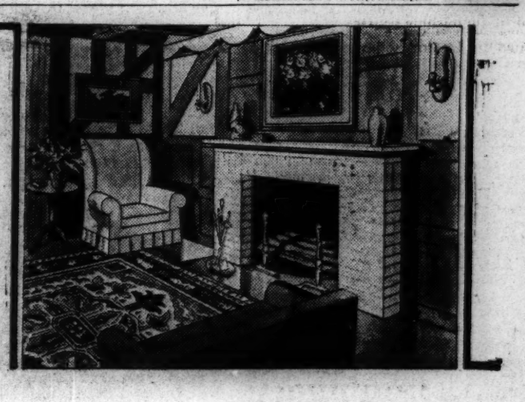

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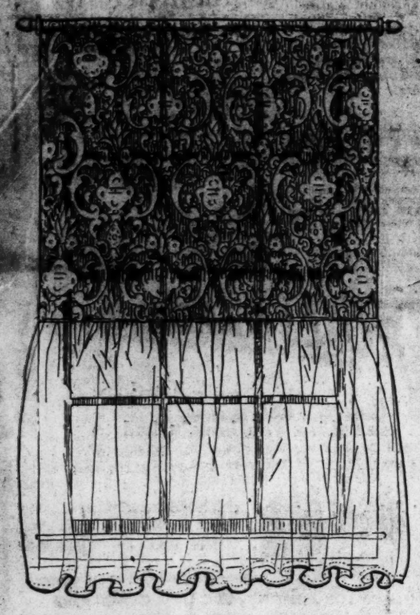

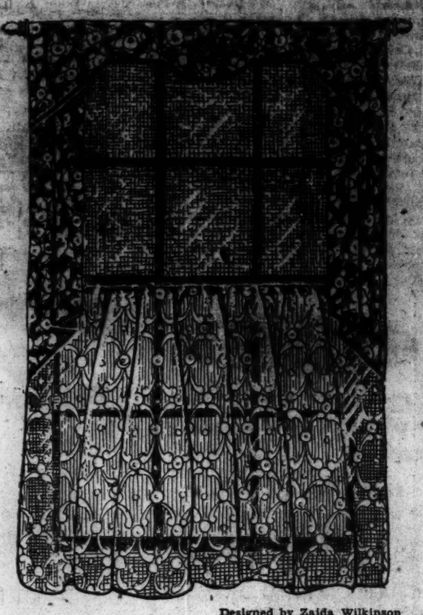

Designed by Zaida Wilkinson

*The upper panel of this drapery is curtain lace, with a pronounced design which has been partially painted in yellow, crimson, medium blue and a glowing brown*

*The top part of this curtain is plain, strong net, the flounced portion being curtain lace with a pattern that is partly painted—brown, orange, and two shades of red*

## Unusual Curtains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ESPECIALLY if they have a touch of originality about them, window curtains often are the making of a beautiful room. This is so well known that many a decorator or home maker turns attention first to the subject when faced with the question of what shall be done with some room that seems to lack brightness or beauty or distinction.

Ruffled and tied-back curtains have their proper uses; so have the straight panels of lace. But there is nothing particularly distinctive about any of these. Where a room, having these, lacks something in its appearance, it often is well to consider fresh curtaining to effect the desired result.

A decorator was recently confronted with the problem of adding charm to a guest room and more interest to a small dining room, both undeniably commonplace in appearance. Two styles of window curtains were evolved, which proved to be almost transforming in their general effect on the rooms in which they were used. Either curtain, moreover, would be suitable for other rooms than these. Not only are they easy to make, but they permit one to utilize old material already on hand.

**Adding Charm to a Guest Room**

The first one of these unusual window curtains had an upper panel of curtain lace, its heavy design touched up richly with paint. Its lower portion consisted of a deep flounce of sheer, frilly net—airy and bouffant, like the skirts of a ballet dancer.

The upper panel, which hung straight, without any fullness whatever, could be duplicated by using any of the new lace panels that have a heavy design. In this case there happened to be on hand a very old, cream colored curtain of heavy net, in which the pattern was exceptionally heavy. Not all of the pattern was painted, but just here and there paint was used, enough to be effective. The colors employed were yellow, crimson, a medium blue, and a glowing brown, made by adding orange to medium brown. These paints were laid on with a brush in the usual way, and they will stand several careful launderings without losing their brightness.

The flounce of net below was sewed on in a straight seam. It was extremely full, the width being about three times the width of the lace above. Its top came six or eight inches below the middle of the window. Its lower edge reached to the bottom of the window casing, and was finished with a one-inch hem sewed by hand.

This curtain was hung on a painted metal rod, and no draperies were used with it.

**Dining Room Curtain of Distinction**

For the second curtain, which possessed quite an air of smart dignity, the method of the first one was reversed. For its top part, a plain straight panel of heavy, strong net was used, reaching down to the middle of the window. Across its lower edge was sewed curtain lace, its heavy pattern partly covered with paints—in this case brown, orange, and two shades of red. It was well starched and was hung very full, which was made possible by putting the material on sidewise instead of up and down in the customary manner. Of course it was necessary to choose a pattern without any up-and-down to it. Its lower edge came to the bottom of the window casing.

A short valance across the top of the window, was of silk in which brown and orange and red appeared. There also were side draperies of the same material, each 12 inches wide, terminating 6 or 8 inches below the seam where the lace flounce was added. The bottom edge of these side draperies was not cut straight across, but quite slanting, so that a point came at the outer edge.

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# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## Dr. Nansen's Observations

Through the Caucasus to the Volga, by Fridtjof Nansen. London: Allen and Unwin. 12s. 6d. New York: Norton. $3.50.

DR. NANSEN brings to his spectacular, though still arduous, traveling the same informed observations, the same profound interest in humanity and the untamed places of the earth that won him fame in the more grandiose rôles of explorer and humanitarian. This present book, a continuation of "Armenia and the New East," describes a journey he took by train, motorcar and steamer, from Tiflis across the Caucasus and up the Volga, in 1925, after his work in Armenia was finished. It is a book of exceptional interest, rich in observation and information, in regard to both historical and present-day matters: and it deals with a part of the world which is completely off the beat of the tourist and is likely to be so for some time to come, although the International Wagon Lit has penetrated it.

What a strange period that will be when the docile tourist comes from Batum on the Black Sea or out of the north on the fine Russian military road, to eat his sandwiches in the high passes and defiles where last century the fierce tribes, under Shamyl and Tolstoy's Hadji Murad, kept out the invading Russians. Already in Dr. Nansen, we have a servant of the League of Nations looking with clear and gentle eye upon a people who have been fighting for centuries. Under the Soviets these people are being compulsorily educated, and their leaders are puzzling over economic and social problems such as were solved in the not far-off past with the sword. Men who, like their own warrior prophet Shamyl, had seen nothing beyond their own puny hill towns, go to Baku now and return with wider views. What will the result be? How is the great stride from medieval to modern life to be effected?

It is all going to be intensely interesting, and maybe the eastern disregard for time will greatly soften the shock of collision, but some idea of the distance of these people in time from western usages may be gathered from Dr. Nansen's observation that, among the Kehvsur tribe in Georgia, the men dress like mailed knights of the Crusades and wear helmets, chain armor, vambrace, greaves of steel, and carry shields. Their Christianity runs parallel with the frank paganism of sacrifice and nature worship. On the summit of Mount Kabek, Prometheus still stands, in common belief, where Zeus chained him, for envy to peck at. And the straight and narrow way which the western Christian is enjoined to follow becomes, in Georgian symbolism, a bridge of a hair's breadth over a river of tar.

The most interesting portion of Dr. Nansen's book, in our opinion, is that which is devoted to his stay in the little Soviet republic of Daghestan, founded in 1921. He stayed on the banks of the Caspian Sea at Petrovak—now called Makhach Kalá after a revolutionary hero—a town founded by the Russians in 1844 in their campaign against the tribes. The population is mixed and the language question very difficult. Dr. Nansen stayed with the President and his wife who, besides the presidential offices, had only three rooms to live in. President Samursky was a man of little education and one of the people; but he was a shrewd and practical man of affairs, anxious to improve the economic position of his country and to get in cultural ideas from outside. Economically the chief trouble is lack of capital with which to develop resources.

Dr. Nansen's book, unfortunately, lacks a map, indispensable to an understanding of the racial and geographical complexity of this mountain region. His photographs are, however, excellent and he has not written a dull page.

V. S. P.

## The Man Cromwell Feared

John Wheelwright, 1592-1679. by John Heard Jr., Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

ONE of the new arrivals in the group of early New England biographies is a life of the Rev. John Wheelwright, written by a direct descendant in the tenth generation, John Heard Jr. of Boston.

John Wheelwright's name appears in Massachusetts history as that of a conspicuous combatant in the antinomian controversy. Indeed, he played the rôle of scapegoat—though, as his descendant observes—"a belligerent scapegoat."

In fact, John Wheelwright stands forth always as a fighter. That reputation attached to him early in life, even in his college days at Cambridge, when "as a young spark at the university, he was noted for a more than ordinary stroke at wrestling"; and Oliver Cromwell, his college mate, is reported to have said that he could remember the time when he had been more afraid of meeting Wheelwright at football "than of meeting any army since in the field."

The football player became a parson, settled near Alford in Lincolnshire, married, first, the daughter of his precedessor in the vicarage, and, second, the sister of William Hutchinson, husband of Anne, who later played the leading rôle in the New England drama to which Wheelwright contributed an important part.

Forbidden to preach in England on account of his opinions, Wheelwright migrated to the Bay Colony in 1636. Here, among his own people who, like him, had suffered for their beliefs, he might have looked for security; but almost at once he became involved in the politico-theological strife in which his sister-in-law, Mrs. Hutchinson, young Governor Vane, Coddington and many other leading members of the Boston church, including the beloved "teacher," John Cotton, were lined up against Winthrop, the Rev. John Wilson, and all the clergy of the surrounding towns. Perhaps because Wheelwright had a particularly pugnacious disposition, he was one of the first centers of attack. For certain passages in a certain Fast Day sermon he was convicted of "sedition and contempt of the civil authorities," and finally sentenced to exile.

So, after little more than a year at the Bay, but a stormy year, John Wheelwright set out in the early winter of 1637 to find a new home in the wilderness. He went to Exeter. Five years later Exeter came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, and Wheelwright had to move again. This time he went to Wells, and here the old war-horse wrote a letter of recantation to the General Court of Massachusetts and was pardoned. His next move was to a more comfortable parish at Hampton, within Massachusetts territory, thanks to his pardon. After several fairly quiet years—for him—he went back to England, where his old friend Cromwell was now Lord Protector. For a time he basked in the sun, but before long storms again arose. The Restoration came; the Cromwellians were out, and the Royalists in. Again he was on the wrong side of the fence, and back to America he traveled. This time he was settled in a parish at Salisbury, an offshoot of Hampton. There he lived to be 86, almost to the last stubbornly fighting for his rights, and winning only half a battle.

Mr. Heard has drawn a brief but clear and vigorous portrait of a courageous, obstinate, probably untactful, certainly unfortunate man, against a background of sharply contending interests. The author has, naturally, a filial sympathy with his ancestor, but writes in an equable temper. It is likely that John Winthrop was not even at the beginning a close friend of Anne Hutchinson, as Mr. Heard suggests, for Winthrop always disapproved of intellectual women. But that is only a detail in the background constructed for the stout old scapegoat of the antinomian controversy.

W. K. R.

## Hath Not a Jew Eyes?

The Last Days of Shylock, by Ludwig Lewisohn. New York: Harper. $2.50.

IT IS hard to tell which particular aspect of Ludwig Lewisohn's "Last Days of Shylock" commends the book most to our attention. Perhaps it is primarily that it gives a satisfactory ending to an old familiar, unfinished story, for Shylock, in our imaginations, lives as truly as Cæsar or Charlemagne. Perhaps that it is written in beautiful, dignified prose. Perhaps that it reconstructs some unworn aspects of life and bits of history belonging to the sixteenth century. Perhaps that it tells with restrained fervor the story of Jewry in Christian Europe of the Renaissance, a story of wanderings, persecutions, occasional elevations to power and periods of false safety, again followed by sword and fire, the hand of the looter, the evictor and the slayer.

Through all this runs the tale of a reasonable man, a capable man, fond of his family, loyal to his race, consumed with a fire to despoil the Christian oppressor in return not so much for personal wrongs as for the wrongs of his people. Happily, it ends on a peaceful note. The extreme "last days" of Shylock were tranquil.

At the beginning of the tale as Mr. Lewisohn tells it, Shylock has just heard the overwhelming decision of the young lawyer from Rome and is creeping home to hide his hurts. There comes the signing over of a half of his goods to the state, and then the public renunciation of his faith and the forced acceptance of Christian baptism, while all the time his shuddering heart strives to utter the penitential prayer of his ancestors.

With the help of his friends he escapes from Venice and goes to Stambul, where the Jew, Joseph Nassi, is in favor with Sultan Selim. Shylock is sent to Palestine in charge of the expedition to rebuild the ruined city of Tiberias as a place of refuge for his people. The enterprise ends in bloodshed and disappointment. Shylock returns to his patron, joins the Sultan's attack upon Cyprus, and there discovers his daughter Jessica, now a widow, in poverty and terror, with three small children. He forgives her, rears his grandsons in the faith, and spends his last years in quiet under the protection of the kindly Selim.

So bald an account gives no conception of the beauty of Mr. Lewisohn's diction, nor of the impassioned yet quiet portrayal of the sufferings, the hopes and fears, and the unquenchable devotion of the Jew of Venice. It gives hardly more than a hint of the texture of the book, so freighted with a history of the Jews in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries as Shylock views it in retrospect, their efforts to establish themselves, and the great achievements of certain families. There is an account of Shylock's first encounter with Christian hatred and contempt when as a lad of 13 he first ventured outside the Ghetto in the gaberdine and yellow hat. There is an account of his marriage with the gentle Leah, and of his growth in wealth as Venetian agent of the Portuguese banking house of Mendes, a family who were Marranos, that is, Jews who kept the faith in secret under an assumption of Christianity.

Through Shylock's memory runs the story of David Reübeni, who professed to be a prince of a Jewish kingdom in the unimaginable East, come to lead his people out of bondage, but turned out to be only a self-deceived impostor. There is, too, the story of the 24 martyrs of Ancona, who perished together in one great auto-da-fé of the Inquisition.

The book is not propaganda; or, if it is, it does not seem so, because it is a work of art. It is racial lore white-hot from a sensitive heart and coördinated by a keen intelligence.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### Bargain Rates and Prize Packages

BUYING books is getting easier and easier . . . The "Book Show" for the Spring of 1931 has arrived, as we warned you several weeks ago it would . . . It contains not only samples of many of the new books, but a sample rebate slip . . . All around the border of this slip you may read: "This is valuable . . . Don't throw this away . . ." endlessly repeated . . . But—on the other side, in red ink, "This slip is not negotiable; it is used as a sample in a complimentary volume" . . . Very . . . Of course your rebate slip won't have that complimentary cancellation . . . It will give you 25 cents off on any book sampled in the "Book Show" . . . What puzzles us is, who would buy at "standard price" a book of samples in order to get 25 cents off the price of one of the books sampled? . . . We dare the publishers to send us the figures of actual sales of the "Book Show" in, say, three months . . . The book clubs, however, seem to continue in prosperity, in spite or perhaps because of our derogation of them, and in spite of the now familiar depression . . . They can even afford to celebrate birthdays . . . Selma Robinson sends us the usual announcement, with editorial gratitude for our "invaluable assistance," on the fourth anniversary of the Literary Guild of America . . . She sends also some statistics . . . It appears that in four years the Guild has saved its subscribers approximately $3,500,000 on the retail price of the 48 titles sent to them . . . Also, that 30 of the books were written by Americans . . . This is irrelevant, but no doubt it will please the natives . . . Thoroughly as we disapprove of the book club scheme, we are forced to admit that the Guild has sponsored a surprising number of good authors and books . . . Their bad guesses, of course, they don't emphasize . . . The Book League of America isn't celebrating an anniversary just now, but it has another new gadget . . . This is a reading course in contemporary and classic literature; that is, in the monthly pair of books sent to its subscribers . . . The course, starting this month, is conducted by Dr. Richard Burton of Columbia University . . . He starts off with an "Introduction to Literature" and with comment on the Book League's choices for March—Henrietta Leslie's "Mrs. Fischer's War" and Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways" . . . Dr. Burton evidently expects some sales resistance to Meredith in these days . . . "If," he writes, "anyone is repelled by the at times crabbed style of Meredith in one of his philosophic moods, let such a one turn to 'The Ordeal of Richard Feverel' and read of the meeting of Richard and Lucy on the river—only one of many famous and beautiful passages. Meredith, the casuist and sage, is one thing; Meredith, the prose poet, quite another" . . . This cultural aid comes in a folder which, we imagine, would fit any large pocket.

Bury Farm, Amersham, From the Frontispiece to M. R. Bradford's "The Making of William Penn" (Longmans Green).

## A Popular History of Spain

Spain: Its Story Briefly Told, by Catherine Moran; with an Introduction by G. K. Chesterton. Boston: Stratford. $2.50.

TO TELL briefly the story of Spain and yet leave with the reader a clear, consecutive, and unified picture of that nation's history is a task next to impossible, for the tale is involved and intricate. The Spaniard's history, like his character, abounds in contrasting tendencies, in illogicalities, which not only interrupt constantly its normal flow, but frequently threaten to disrupt it entirely. Essentially, the whole story of Spain is the struggle of Castile to weld the several separate kingdoms of the peninsula into a unit which does not naturally exist.

To the credit of Miss Moran it should be said that she has come close to accomplishing her difficult task. Her book contains, in less than 250 pages of large type, the history of Spain written in a simple, straightforward way and including all the information—or nearly all—that the average reader requires.

* * *

As tutor in the Spanish royal family for the last eight years, Miss Moran has had access to a number of inedited documents and other original source material. Of this she has made admirable use. Instead of attempting scholarlike disquisitions on obscure and unimportant points, she has confined herself to selecting descriptive passages which throw interesting and illuminating sidelights on the private life of her characters. These colorful bits she has cleverly woven into the story.

Particularly able is the author's treatment of the eight-odd centuries of Arab occupation. The six monarchs of the House of Austria, who ruled during the age of Spain's supremacy, are also so sympathetically drawn that they come alive for the reader.

Apart from a few minor inaccuracies which are not important in a work that is confessedly popular rather than authoritative, the faults of the book are chiefly those of omission. Even a brief history of Spain should deal more fully with its achievements in the fields of art and literature. Miss Moran does not even include "Don Quixote," Cervantes being mentioned only in connection with a battle in which he took part. The artistic contribution of the Moor to Spain deserves more adequate consideration than it receives. There is hardly a bare reference to the Siglo de Oro, or golden age, of Spanish literature.

* * *

Another omission is still more disappointing, though more comprehensible. From one who has been so close to the royal family, it would seem that some light on the present crisis might be expected, especially since the last chapter of the book pretends to deal with the Spain of 1930. But, after listing as the last important event, "Alphonso XIII on coming of age swears to respect the Constitution," she does not comment on the suspension of the Constitution in 1923. The entire chapter on "Spain of Today" seems hardly more than a sketchy outline of Spain's economic progress in recent years, which might have been dictated by the former Dictator himself. In fact, it should be said that the whole book bears the distinct stamp of royal orthodoxy, inevitable, perhaps, under the circumstances.

The Jones Library of Amherst, Mass., is distributing a bibliography of Emily Dickinson, with a foreword by Prof. George F. Whicher of Amherst College, 75 cents postpaid. Besides a note on the Emily Dickinson Collection in the Jones Library, the bibliography contains a list of the poet's books and other sources of her poetry, poems set to music, lists of biographical and critical references, graduate theses on the poet and miscellaneous and local history references.

## Dropping the Pilot

Kaiser and Chancellor, by Karl Friedrich Nowak. Translated by E. W. Dickes. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

IF VISIONS of Broadway or Hollywood float at times through this absorbing book, it is not that Herr Nowak descends to cheap dramatics. His work is a serious, properly documented account of the historic breach between Kaiser Wilhelm II and Bismarck, from material supplied by the former Kaiser himself. But the story, stated from this point of view, proves itself so rich in the David-and-Goliath and youth-and-age leitmotifs that one becomes more and more apprehensive lest it fall into the hands of a theme-hungry producer. Its dramatic appeal is irresistible in an age which, as Joaquin Miller has it, "worships where the world is glorious with the fire and the blood of youth."

The one impediment to such a dramatization, perhaps, would be the present unpopularity of the royal exile at Doorn. But Herr Nowak valiantly sets out to remove the difficulty, and on the whole succeeds pretty well in his task. When the choice lies between a scowling old curmudgeon and a bright young man seeking only his right to self-expression, one's sympathy is already mortgaged. The contrast under Herr Nowak's vivid pen is impressive. On the one hand, the young ruler—without experience, but impulsive, restless and exuberant. On the other, the diplomatic genius—left over from William I's day, the most dominating personality of the age, designer and builder of the German Empire, holder of the keys to Europe's peace, contriver of that system of checks and balances that had kept the nations of post-Napoleonic Europe out of war.

Bismarck had been guiding the affairs of Prussia for 27 years, and Herr Nowak skillfully marshals his evidence to prove that the veteran had held office long enough and was losing his grip. The strong, autocratic personality, he shows, was degenerating into the mere bully. His unscrupulousness was beginning to arouse resentment. Errors of judgment and diplomatic hitches were beginning to tell abroad. His stubborn intransigence in the repressive policy toward Socialists was making for trouble at home.

Against this crumbling colossus comes the young man who, after a cheerless childhood and years of stern repression at the hands of his tutor, the dour Dr. Hinspeter, suddenly finds himself titular master of a great empire. Wilhelm hurries round to visit the Tsar and other monarchs, leaving Bismarck in perpetual alarm as to the fate of all his treaties. Then he espouses the cause of the Socialists in the face of his Chancellor's strong opposition. Finally, in less than two years, and with a remarkable display of courage, he strides forth single-handed and overthrows the titan who had caused the chancelleries of all Europe to tremble.

There is, of course, another side to the question. It is remarkable that, despite all the author's care in giving the young Kaiser the high lights, it is still Bismarck, not Wilhelm, that dominates the book—as completely as he had dominated Europe. When Bismarck has finally gone, one wonders what could possibly fill the void. Had the story not stopped at that moment of the young Emperor's triumph, the author would have been compelled to describe the utter incapacity of the young Emperor to comprehend the deeper human factors underlying Bismarck's peace structure. Almost immediately, Wilhelm saw Russia swing over to France, shattering the balance of the peace system and in less than two decades the young Kaiser was leading his country into the cataclysm of 1914.

Bismarck, for all Herr Nowak's efforts, remains symbolic of the immense stability of the Victorians, a stability that, in spite of all their faults and obvious limitations, will always mark them out as builders of one of the great ages of human history.

Intimate glimpses of some of the master intriguers at court, during the two eventful years, add much to the interest and value of this work, in which Herr Nowak has been signally helped by an unusually competent translator.

H. J. S.

## Literary Larks' Tongues

Ending in Earnest, by Rebecca West. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.

THOSE of the reading public who look to the writings of Rebecca West as a source of mental enjoyment and stimulus are not likely to be disappointed. Of cleverness they are easily assured; of a certain freshness, too, and a vividness of treatment. Yet it is perhaps permissible to wonder naïvely whether anyone else ever questions the justification for all this reissuing of material which has already seen the light in print. Apparently the habit is not to be avoided. Countless readers who will fall avidly upon these essays and critical papers by Miss West, collected between the engagingly dappled green covers of a book, would never have thought of reading them one by one in some dun-colored literary magazine.

In "Ending in Earnest" Miss West is writing of things connected with different phases of the arts—things which though they matter probably to the few, to them matter superlatively. The music of Ravel, for instance, about which Miss West feels "there is something very self-resistant." Max Beerbohm in an English drawing-room, confessing, "in his gentle, courteous voice, which has about it something of a Chinese calm, he did not like literary ladies." The adventure of watching a modern French actress play "La Dame aux Camélias," while seeing and hearing Sarah Bernhardt all the time—"that worn and febrile Sarah" who, even while she fought against all sorts of odds, carried on "because she was French and had therefore an overwhelming sense of the importance of doing her job." The injustice which has been done Prince Albert, "for no other reason than that his widow erected the hideous Albert Hall and Albert Memorial in his honor." The almost unearthly beauty of certain Monets which practically nobody ever finds because they are hidden away in the Musée de l'Orangerie in an unfrequented corner of the Jardin des Tuileries in Paris; the inability of Edmund Gosse to realise his own powers; Virginia Woolf, Michael Arlen, Evelyn Waugh, André Gide estimated—with all these people and things Miss West is preoccupied to her public's ample delectation. All her papers possess delicacy, deftness and satire. "Mr. Smithers" is especially delicious.

It must be awkward for Miss West always to pose as one of the three most brilliant women in England; embarrassing to have the timid recoil from an encounter with her for fear their moral and intellectual stature will be too nicely calculated. Perhaps Miss West treads her glittering path, heedless of what the jackets of her books say about her. At any rate, there are plenty of men and women always clamoring to meet her in person or through the medium of her writing. All of which serves only to emphasize that to those for whom such fastidious subjects of exquisitely balanced artistic appreciation weigh above all else, Miss West's fare will appear as daintily flavored as larks' tongues.

M. W.

## A Poet of English Soil

Poems, 1914-30, by Edmund Blunden. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 10s. 6d. net.

I THINK no poet writing today has a closer association with the secret, shy self of England than has Mr. Blunden. How can one best describe his peculiar quality? You know the faint twitter of a hedge sparrow on a silent winter afternoon: a little wistful, piercing-sweet note that is unlocatable? That is Mr. Blunden's voice. You know the gray-veiled umbers and dying reds in a frozen clot of moldering leaves: you know the acrid but hopeful scent of those leaves at the thaw? Such are the color and the savor of Mr. Blunden's verse.

Again, he has his summer moods; the deep-throated nightingale singing through a hot honeysuckle-smothered midnight, the moon bosomed on the heavy trees, and a planet or two dropping gouts of cold fire. All these qualities inspire Mr. Blunden's slow-moving verse, giving a sub-conscious background to his deliberate thought. So conscientious and preoccupied is he with the effort to express his thought that—I half suspect—he is unaware of this flavor that creeps into his work and gives it a most personal value.

I do not suggest, however, that his thought — the self-seen and conscience-made part of him—is not original. Indeed, he has had his experience of human life—trials and setbacks, war years, exile to the East—and he interpretes them entirely in his own way.

What is that way? First, he has an unusually quick-darting vision, bright and birdlike. He picks out shy, odd things, the minutest happenings, the most shadowy of moods, and peers at them by the light of his robin-lantern curiosity. And what he discovers there is always related by him to the huge stock of scenes and deeds and moods stored in his memory, a memory that harbors also, for useful comparisons, a cache of book-treasures, the glories of other poets whose work is a part of England's scenery and atmosphere, and whose genius haunts her lanes and cottages like swallows at nightfall.

In consequence, his ideas are always de-personalised by the time he has finished this subtle manipulation. He seems to hide his feeling behind his thought, and to depreciate the direct form of appeal between himself and his reader. You approach him by the paths of scholarship; and, unless you know the road, with all its rich scenes of history, custom and language, you never get near to him or his meaning.

When you do approach, and can penetrate that façade, you discover a being of simple mood and impulse; a creature eloquent with faith and joy. Joy is the mainspring of his life and art: joy childlike, that takes the knocks and mishaps of life wonderingly, and refuses to be disillusioned. He goes back always to those wide-eyed moods of childhood, where the innocent thought moves like a prophet toward the future.

RICHARD CHURCH.

A Vagabond Trouper (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50) traces events through more than 60 years of the stage career of Jefferson De Angelis, who wrote the book in collaboration with Alvin F. Harlow. Mr. De Angelis has chosen to devote five-sixths of the book to his first 28 years of memories, and crowds the last 43 years of his theater experiences into a few pages at the end. He states that he was chiefly interested in his earlier years of life as a barnstorming trouper in the American West, from the middle of the nineteenth century onward. After this he made a zig-zag world tour as an actor and singer in melodrama and light opera. Adventurous his life has been, and vivid is his account of his wanderings. Playgoers of today will recall Mr. De Angelis's recent good performance as the soft-hearted theatrical manager in "The Royal Family."

Random House has just published an unlimited edition of Merejkowski's "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci," translated by Bernard Guerney, with reproductions of 12 of Leonardo's original sketches and a full page reproduction of the Head of Christ in color. Typography is by the Plimpton Press.


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# THE HOME FORUM

## Having Chosen a Subject

IT SEEMS to me that subjects for writing must be something like those little seed pods that have so many ingenious ways of making a career for themselves. There are those which, encased in a tight brown cell of intricate design, safe and sure, wait until a day which the tree or plant knows is the exact day for the adventure; and then, as if a spring were snapped, the seeds pop out and are off for no one knows where. Or there are those light seed pods cunningly attached to a fluff of down. They bide their time until one sunny day comes a whiff of wind and they are off. Then there are those more practical ones that have their cunning purpose hidden in some luscious fruit. They wait in the sun, blushing shyly, until some warm day after school a hungry boy comes along. He eats the apple or pear and throws the seed away. That is the very thing the seed was waiting for. It does not bother to travel farther, but sets about growing and expanding and claiming the spot it has inherited.

The subjects for writing are no less cunning than the seed pods and have as many canny ways. They pop, they float in the air, they wait invitingly for someone to salute them.

Only yesterday a friend questioned me on this matter, and I, being in the mood for fun, and not having the garding me tolerantly at that moment, to write anything about anything, rashly remarked that it was not so much the subject one used as the way in which he used it. With headlong impetuosity I remarked that a barn door, or a crack in the sidewalk would do if one had an idea about either of them.

I fancied that my friend was regarding me tolerantly at that moment and so in a further rashness I remarked that on second thought they were both very good subjects.

"Should you like me to try either or both of them?" I queried.

"I should like to see what you would do with them," was the guarded answer.

A barn door! Instantly my inner eye saw a wide barn door swung half open on its sagging hinges. I saw a handful of contented hens—Rhode Island Reds, Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns—scratching contentedly in the chaff on the barn floor. I saw long gilded shafts of sunlight coming through that crack and a million glistening moats dancing in its path. I smelled the sweet clover which was piled to the high rafters of the hayloft. The leaves were still a soft gray-green and not very dry, the clover blossoms were papery and red; for the hay had been pitched up in the hay loft only the day before.

A swallow skimmed past that path of sunlight like some creature of fancy, stirring the glistening motes and making them dance. I saw that and many more things, and I decided that it would hardly be fair to write about the barn door, for anyone who had ever seen one would need only a pencil and paper and a little time to write about it.

A crack in the sidewalk! No doubt that would be impossible, and probably no one with a proper amount of common sense would be so ill advised as to attempt it. But it seemed only fair to myself that I should do the best I could with it. So I went forth to do a bit of research before beginning my task, for I must admit that it had been some time since I had carefully observed a crack in a sidewalk.

I walked several blocks before I found what I wanted. There were brick walks with little sunken places and irregularities, excellent for stubbing the toes, but not inspiring for writing. There were gravel walks that crunched beneath the step and complained monotonously as I walked thoughtfully on. There were those smooth cement sidewalks with the neat, precise squares all evenly marked and so well made that there was not a chance for a single interesting crack. But I was not looking for any of these. I wanted an old-fashioned flagstone sidewalk, with glittering streaks of mica and irregular cracks in it, cracks with character and individuality, cracks that I could learn to like—for it is dismal writing about anything you do not like. I wanted cracks that would so endear themselves to me that my imagination would at once seize upon this idea and spontaneously go to work. For I notice that when I like a subject the imagination works without effort, and surely so simple a subject should require little effort.

At last I found it. It was a tiny stretch laid in front of a quaint low-roofed white house with a scraggly garden. There were flakes of mica showered through it and it gleamed in the sun. The cracks were wide and irregular, and the flagstones of uneven size and shape. There were two stones which were cracked in a way which gave me added material for study. One was cracked diagonally across one corner, and the other a little to one side of the middle.

I walked over it slowly and chose the crack that looked the most interesting. It was a crack between two stones, wide and generous, and at one end was growing a little tuft of clover. Nearly all the leaves were dry, but I noticed that there were three tiny ones close to the heart of the plant that were still green.

Five big black ants were patrolling the crack, and building them a little ten-like mound. I fancied that they might be scouts and were building a camp for the night, if ants do build camps for the night. Being somewhat of a sluggard, I am not acquainted with the ways of the ant. For all I know they may curl up under a leaf to sleep when they are away from home and not bother about a camp at all. But whatever they were doing, they were doing expeditiously and with dispatch. The sand was strewn neatly around and they seemed to be very sure of what they were about.

After a little I began walking up and down the whole length of the flagstone walk. I counted the stones. There were seventeen. It occurred to me that the people in the little white house might be curious to know why an unknown person should suddenly show such rapt interest in their flagstone walk. And for a moment I turned from my subject to think what I should say if questioned. I could hardly say, "Good-morning, what a lovely walk you have," for except for the purpose of observation it was in no wise better than any other flagstone walk, and not so good as a sleek smooth cement walk. In fact, it was a rather shabby walk. It might not be tactful to mention it at all. I should not care to tell them that I was hoping to write an interesting article about their walk, for I might not in the end be successful with it. I might call their attention to the industrious ants. But then they might wonder why a strange person had walked blocks and blocks to observe the engineering operations of five very ordinary ants. If the opportunity offered, I could remind them that Maeterlinck once devoted a whole book to the story of a very ordinary bee. But it was best to hope that no one was at home and that I was not being watched, and to stay with my subject which was developing rather important aspects.

Yes, truly, a crack in the sidewalk was a subject of absorbing interest and it would be better to give it all my attention. For a thing of two dimensions, it was astonishingly full of variation and charm. It was irregular enough to be interesting and yet there was about it a certain symmetry that I had wholly overlooked before this.

And it was while I was studying the crack in the sidewalk with the view of getting material for an essay and so confounding the wise tolerance of my friend, that I remembered how large a part those very cracks had played in my childhood fun. For I had learned early that stepping on the cracks in the sidewalk was a thing that one did not do. And so I measured my steps carefully to avoid them.

I have never been able to find out what child first received this enlightenment, but we all know that small children have a wisdom far beyond their years in such matters. In the old days there were certain dark fancies and superstitious fears attached to the violation. But in these days children only smile at goblin stories. Now it has become a game to walk carefully over the cracks, and it makes going to school or going to do errands much more interesting to know, that if you can go the whole way there and the whole way home without stepping on a single crack, you have done something worth doing.

And now, when I am almost at the end of this interesting subject, I find that I am not the only one who has found it absorbing. For A. A. Milne, whom I much admire as an exponent of child philosophy, has written a poem in which he gives the reason why no proper child will thoughtlessly step on a crack.

"Whenever I walk in a London street,
I'm ever so careful to watch my feet;
And I keep in the squares,
And the masses of bears
Who wait on the corners all ready to eat
The sillies who tread on the lines of the street,
Go back to their lairs,
And I say to them, 'Bears
Just look how I'm walking in all of the squares'."

E. G.


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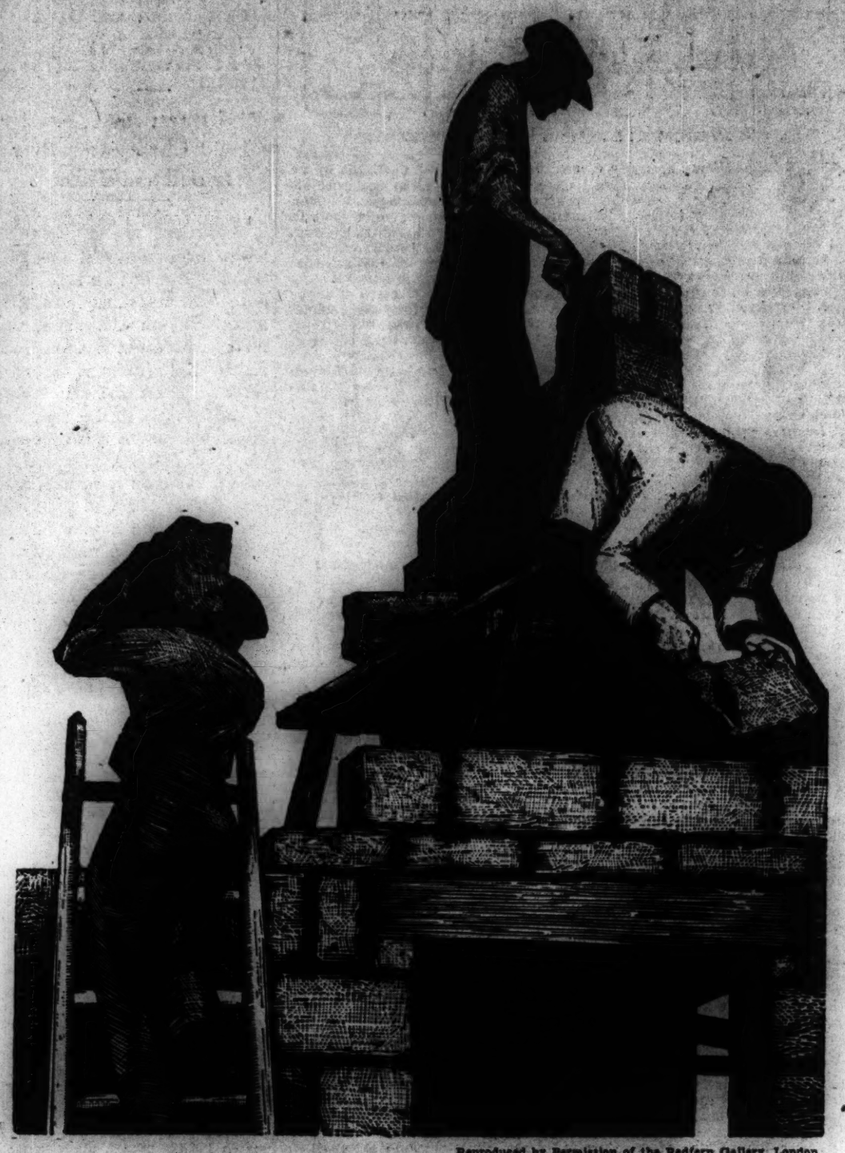

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*Masons. From a Wood Engraving by Hilda M. Quick*

## *Modernistic*

You would have kept it, too. I know you would!
There is such a craze for modernistic stuff!
Uhm; yes; I know it is bizarre, but then,
These modern things cannot look bizarre enough!

It is sort of batik work—just splopped and splashed
With black on white; oh, yes; of course, I suppose
It would have looked much neater if its face
Had been all black, not just its inky nose!

And if its feet had been left white instead
Of half and half—and if that inky blot
Had not soaked in around one greenish eye,
It would have been less freakish, like as not!

Snow-white, it would have been too sweet; you are right!
But sweetness is passé in looks just now,
Coal-black, it might have made a silhouette,
But silhouettes are passing—anyhow!

You would have kept it, too. I know you would!
If it had followed you down some dark street
Where you could only hear it purr and mew
And feel it twisting warmly round your feet!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY.

## To the Shepherd's Cottage

In the half light between afternoon and evening the little village looks as though it had gone to sleep for the winter—not a sign of activity disturbs its peaceful serenity. The fir trees, covering the hilled background, show up softly ridged and strangely beautiful, and look down with a hint of dignity on the brown waters of the broad river flowing at the foot. Smoky gray clouds, light as feathers, scurry across the sky.

After leaving the coziness of the village, the moorland road is faced and mounted. Knolls of brown and green patched grass are passed; while the miniature ponds, hard and glistening, and the softly singing icy burnlets add silvery touches to the dun-colored expanse. Up and up toward the lightness of sky in the west, and a keen stinging wind which exhilarates and urges and coaxes all in one breath! not a sound in all the vastness of moor and hill but the occasional crit, crit of a wayward pheasant, and the low-flying hurried chick, chick, chick of a blackbird, and the singing of the wind as it carries all before it.

The height of the moor is reached, and the song and scurry of the wind waxes louder and louder, until its roar and whistle fill the hollows and pound along the plain. The trees are bent and tempest scarred, their branches struggle with the fierceness of the wind, and there is no peace to be found on the moorland.

And then, a corner is turned! And lo, peace for man and beast! And in this quiet corner, defended by the hills, cuddles the shepherd's tiny home. The door of the cottage is open, and a bright, red glow invites. The shepherd's dogs bark tumultuously, at any of the wind's disheveled victims which are flung into their haven from without.

THERE is, in the building of a house, something that appeals strongly to the constructive sense in each one of us. Who has not lingered to watch the bricklayer, or the mason with trowel and mortar, laying each shapely brick or stone. Even the giddy height at which the work must often be done holds attention; and the intricacy of scaffolding, the laying of foundations, the building up of brick or concrete, or the nobler medium, stone, each in its way demands of us at least an interested glance if not a meditative survey, causing us to reflect upon, and appreciate the thought, the planning, the workmanship which go to form each new edifice, be it modest dwelling house or soaring "skyscraper."

We have this feeling in looking at the picture before us. Miss Hilda Quick handles the subject of her wood engraving with vigor and skill; the grouping is particularly happy, giving the sense of height, of a building rising securely to its utmost elevation. The tall figure at work on the chimney is silhouetted against the sky in the center of the picture, and the ultimate slope of the roof is suggested by the stooping worker on the right. The third man coming up the ladder accentuates very happily the perpendicularity of the structure. An admirable simplicity and breadth of treatment characterizes the composition; the value of shadow under the doorway against the unbroken light has been well employed. The artist is able to express vitality and movement in the pose of these masons. Every touch tells; there is no exaggeration or forcing of effect, nothing is overdone. She shows her models just as she has seen them at work; and with a complete mastery of her subject gives us a wood engraving which is not only arresting in its decorative value, but impresses by its sincerity.

## *Exceptions Rule*

Who writes another poem
To a star must be a fool;
This one pricks my very heart:
Pass me the pen—exceptions rule.

LE BARON COOKE.

## At Casa Guidi

The Hawthornes' account of the Brownings, after an evening at Casa Guidi, together with a description by Story, enables us to visualize very clearly the two poets in their Florentine setting . . . We see the large room hung with tapestries, and pictures of saints in carved, black frames; here a cast of Keats' face . . . there a pen-and-ink sketch of Tennyson, and everywhere, on tables and shelves a profusion of books. Within the spacious casket moves Elizabeth, "very small, delicate . . . and expressive." The down-dropping curls are as thick as ever, and by their darkness make her pale face look still paler. Penini, a mere wisp of a boy in a buff silk tunic, flits about the room. There are several other guests there besides the Hawthornes, and Browning "a most vivid and quick-thoughted person, logical and common-sensible," seems to be everywhere at once, spraying all his guests with his continuous talk. Through the open window is seen the balcony with its pots of flowers, their petals pale in the starlight. Mrs. Hawthorne has brought with her a spray of small pink roses which she gives to Elizabeth who fastens it in her black velvet dress.—From "Andromeda in Wimpole Street," by DOROTHY CRESTON.

## *March Humoresque*

The boisterous wind rides high today,
White caps are racing in from the bay,
Clouds are scudding across the sky,
And a sound, as of spinning wheels, goes by.
Precocious leaves dance merrily,
In tune with the whistling melody,
And chuckle, to see a loose cravat,
And a portly gentleman chasing his hat.

MARTHA BAILEY PROCTOR.

## Southey at Keswick

No man, having any pretension to genius, ever succeeded in reducing literature to so methodical and sustained a process. It went on with the punctuality and productiveness of a cotton-mill or a nail-factory; exactly so much rhyming, collating, and proof-reading, and so much of chronicle and correspondence, in the twenty-four hours. We see Robert Southey, as he paints himself, seated at his desk, in an old black coat, long worsted pantaloons and gaiters in one, and a green shade; and we feel the truth of his own declaration, that this is his history. Occasionally he goes down to the riverside behind the house, and throws stones until his arms ache, plays with the cat, or takes a mountain walk with the children; . . . his most delightful hour, that in which he sees the handsomely printed title-page that announces his long-meditated work ready at last to be ushered in elegant attire before the public; his most pleasing excitement to read congratulatory letters from admiring friends, or an appreciative critique in a fresh number of the "Quarterly."

Minor pastimes he finds in devising literary castles in the air, projecting epics on suggestive and unused themes, giving here and there a finishing touch to sentence or couplet, possessing himself of a serviceable but rare tome, transcribing a preface with all the conscious dignity of authorship, or a dedication with the complacent zeal of a gifted friend. . . . We see him at long intervals depart for a visit to London to confabulate with literary lions, greet old college-friends, make new bargains with publishers, and become a temporary diner-out; or he breaks away from domestic and literary employment, in his retreat among the hills, for a rapid Continental tour, during which not an incident, a natural fact, an historical reminiscence, a political conjecture, or a wayside phenomenon, is allowed to escape him. Though wearied to the last degree, at nightfall he notes his experience with care, as material for future use; and hurries back, with presents for the children and a voluminous diary, to resume his pencraft, until the advent of summer visitors obliges him to exchange awhile the toils of authorship for the duties of hospitality.—From Memoir. Robert Southey, by HENRY T. TUCKERMAN.

## Les doux Usages de l'Adversité

Traduction de l'article anglais de la Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

LA PENSEE de l'adversité et des épreuves apporte à bien des gens un sens d'appréhension; et l'énoncé de Mrs. Eddy à la page 66 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*: "Les épreuves prouvent la sollicitude de Dieu," leur semble peut-être un paradoxe. Beaucoup parmi nous aimeraient avoir l'assurance que Dieu prend soin d'eux, et accueilleraient volontiers des preuves de ce fait.

Toute bonne chose doit être éprouvée et vérifiée avant qu'on puisse dire jusqu'à quel point elle est bonne et utile. Sans l'épreuve, il n'y aurait guère de démonstration concluante. A moins de conduire une automobile ou de piloter un avion, on ne saurait de quoi l'un ou l'autre sont capables. Comment pourrait-on, en cas de nécessité, compter sur une machine qui n'a jamais été mise à l'épreuve? Si l'essai ou l'épreuve révèle des parties à corriger, à améliorer, on est content de le savoir, car on peut alors régler les choses afin de garantir la sécurité de tous les intéressés. Ainsi nos épreuves sont précisément des occasions d'éprouver notre propre foi et notre courage. Si nous constatons que notre foi a besoin d'être fortifiée et notre courage ranimé, cela peut se faire, et nous serons alors capables de nous mettre à l'œuvre avec une énergie nouvelle.

Il faut apprendre à séparer ce qui est précieux de ce qui est sans valeur; et pendant cette opération mentale, on rencontrera parfois ce qu'on nomme tentation, épreuve ou tribulation. Le dernier de ces termes est intéressant. Il dérive d'un mot latin se rapportant au battage du blé ou du grain. On bat le blé afin de séparer le grain de la balle et de la paille; et dans les champs où l'on moissonne, il est intéressant d'observer la grande quantité de paille qu'on sépare de quelques sacs de blé. Comparé à la balle, le blé semble être une substance très solide. Sympathisons-nous avec la pauvre balle inutile, ou nous réjouissons-nous avec le bon grain: sommes-nous avec l'erreur ou avec la vérité? Il n'y a dans les greniers aucune place pour la balle.

Le besoin que nous avons de l'Amour divin, le degré de notre croissance, notre capacité de percevoir et d'utiliser la Vérité,—ces choses attirent à nous les circonstances nous donnant l'occasion de démontrer ce que nous comprenons. La vérité pour laquelle nous travaillons et prions vient à nous, mais elle vient le van à la main. Le Glossaire de *Science et Santé* (p. 586) définit le mot "van" comme étant "ce qui sépare la fable d'avec le fait; ce qui donne de l'action à la pensée." Le vannage vient après que le grain a été battu, et cette active séparation est nécessaire avant que le blé puisse être amassé dans les greniers.

Perpétuellement nous semons et récoltons, et l'une des opérations empiète sur l'autre. Ce que nous semons, nous le récoltons; ce que nous avons semé dans les larmes du repentir et des bonnes résolutions, nous le moissonnons dans la joie. Alors nous portons nos gerbes. Aussi, même quand la tribulation survient, nous ne devrions point nous décourager, mais nous réjouir parce que la moisson est mûre. Battre le blé à pour seul résultat de libérer le grain de la balle encombrante, faisant ainsi ressortir le caractère bon et utile du froment. Voilà tout ce que la tribulation peut faire en réalité—et tribulation ne signifie pas nécessairement souffrance aiguë. C'est une joie d'être de plus en plus libéré de la matérialité inutile. Sans le battage, le froment n'entrerait jamais au grenier. C'est par les tribulations que nous entrons dans le royaume des cieux.

Shakespeare a dit:

"Quels doux usages a l'adversité!
Elle est comme le crapaud, qui, laid et venimeux,
Porte encore en son front un joyau précieux."

Mais Shakespeare lui-même n'a point dit que l'adversité fût douce: sa douceur gît dans l'usage que nous en faisons. Si nous prenons le dessus, employant l'adversité avec sagesse ou comme en étant les maîtres, nous trouvons son précieux joyau. C'est peut-être celui de la patience rayonnante, du clair empire sur soi-même, du courage étincelant! Il ne faudrait pas davantage s'imaginer qu'adversité signifie nécessairement pauvreté ou détresse affreuse. Cela indique plutôt que nous avons une lutte à soutenir, étant placés dans des circonstances qui tentent d'entraver nos progrès ou de nous harceler.

De telles circonstances sont le mieux employées lorsqu'on en fait une occasion d'examiner sa pensée, un moyen de prouver ce qui est compris touchant la santé et la sainteté. Le blé mûr seul est battu. Il n'y a rien à craindre dans ces expériences, car après la tentation vient la révélation, et avec la révélation, la démonstration.

Les récits de la Bible parlent souvent de ceux qui ont enduré les tribulations et surmonté l'adversité. Saint Paul avait "une écharde dans la chair." C'était peut-être une erreur ennuyeuse et irritante, mais elle n'empêcha point son œuvre de guérison. Il pria par trois fois, nous est-il dit, que cette écharde fût éloignée, et la réponse qui le contenta fut celle-ci: "Ma grâce te suffit; car ma force s'accomplit dans la faiblesse." La force divine devient parfaite lorsque le sens humain de suffisance est le plus faible. Voir la totalité de Dieu montra à Paul le néant de la chair et de son écharde, de sorte que rien ne resta dans sa pensée pour irriter ou blesser. Son sage emploi de l'adversité lui avait donné la perle de la paix.

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## *Presently*

Green triangles have come on the ground,
Green fretted things that we shall see
Grown to wild parsley soon. The hens
Are talking news excitedly. . . .

And the wind rises, tossing back
The spring: "You'll like it more," says he,
"For twisting aside, like the blackbird's song,
And vexing you with Presently."

CAMILLA DOYLE, in Poems.

## Sweet Uses of Adversity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOO MANY people the thought of adversity or trials brings a sense of apprehension, and Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 66), "Trials are proofs of God's care," may sound paradoxical to them. Many of us would like to feel sure of being in God's care, and would welcome proofs of being so.

Every good thing has to be tested and tried before one can tell just how good and useful it is. Without the test there might not be a successful demonstration. Unless one drives a motor-car or flies an aeroplane one would not know what either was capable of doing. If it were never tested, how could one rely upon it in time of need? If the trial or test reveals something to be corrected or improved, one is glad to know it, because then such adjustments can be made as will insure the safety of all concerned. So, our trials are just opportunities for us to test our faith and courage. If we find that our faith needs strengthening and our courage renewing, this can be done, and then we shall be able to go to work with fresh energy.

One must learn how to separate between the precious and the vile; and during the mental process one sometimes will encounter what is called temptation, trial, or tribulation. The last of these words is interesting. It is derived from a Latin word connected with the operation of threshing wheat or grain. Wheat is threshed in order to separate the grain from the chaff; and it is interesting to observe, as we may in the harvest fields, what a large quantity of chaff is separated from so few sacks of wheat. Compared to the chaff, the wheat seems very solid substance. Are we sympathizing with the poor useless chaff or rejoicing with the rich wheat—with error or with truth? There is no room in the granary for chaff.

Our need of divine Love, our stage of growth, our ability to perceive and utilize Truth draw to us the circumstances which give us the opportunity of demonstrating what we understand. The truth for which we are working and praying comes to us, but it comes with fan in hand. The Glossary to Science and Health (p. 586) defines the word "fan" as the "separator of fable from fact; that which gives action to thought." The fanning or winnowing comes after the wheat is threshed, and this active separation is necessary before the wheat can be gathered into the barns.

We are always sowing and reaping, one process overtaking the other. And what we sow, we reap; what we have sown in tears of repentance and resolve, we reap in joy. Then we bring our sheaves with us. So, even if tribulation should arise, we need not be discouraged, but may rejoice because the harvest is ripe. The only result of threshing the wheat is to set it free from the encumbering chaff, and so bring out the goodness and usefulness of the grain. That is all that tribulation can really do, and tribulation need not mean acute suffering. It is a joy to be more and more freed from useless materiality. Without the threshing the wheat would never get into the barn. It is through tribulation that we enter the kingdom of heaven.

Shakespeare said:

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

But not even Shakespeare said that adversity was sweet: its sweetness lies in the use we make of it. If we take the upper hand, using adversity wisely, as its master, we find its precious jewel. It may be the jewel of shining patience, glowing self-control, sparkling courage! Nor need we imagine that adversity necessarily means dire poverty or distress. It means, rather, that we have something to contend with, being in the midst of circumstances which try to hinder our progress or harass us.

Such circumstance can best be used as an occasion for the examination of one's thought, a means of proving what one understands of health and holiness. It is only the ripe wheat which is threshed. There is nothing to fear in these experiences; for after temptation comes revelation, and with revelation, demonstration.

The Bible is full of records of those who endured tribulation and overcame adversity. Paul had "a thorn in the flesh." It may have been a tiresome, irritating error, but it did not prevent his healing work. We are told that three times he besought that it might be taken away from him, and the answer which contented him was, "My grace is sufficient for thee: for my strength is made perfect in weakness." Divine strength is perfected when the human sense of self-sufficiency is weakest. Seeing the allness of God showed Paul the nothingness of the flesh and its thorn, so that nothing was left in his thought to rankle or wound. His wise use of adversity had given him the pearl of peace.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

## From an Alhambra Tower

We crossed the garden of the Cabinet of Lindaraja, a mysterious-looking court called patio de la Reja, and through a long gallery looking out on the country, we arrived at the top of one of the farthest towers of the Alhambra, under a small pavilion opened on all sides, and called Tocador de la reina (the queen's tollette), which seemed to be suspended over an abyss, like the nest of an eagle.

That the spectacle one enjoys from this point is not equalled on the face of the earth, I am sure may be said without fear of contradiction from any one.

Imagine an immense plain, as green as a field covered with young grass, traversed in all directions by endless rows of cypresses, pines, oaks, and poplars, scattered with thick groves of oranges (which, in the distance, look like bushes), and great kitchen and flower gardens, so filled with fruit trees that they present the appearance of hillsides covered with verdure. Across this immense plain flows the Xenil, shining among the groves and gardens like a silver ribbon. On all sides are wooded hills, and beyond these hills, very high rocks in fantastic shapes, which seem like a girdle of walls and titanic towers separating this paradise from the world. Directly under one's eyes lies the city of Granada, partly stretched over the plain, partly on a hillside scattered with groups of trees and shapeless masses of verdure, rising and waving above the tops of the houses, like enormous plumes, which seem to spread out, join together, and cover the entire city. Farther down is the deep valley of the Darro, more than covered, filled, almost overwhelmed, by a prodigious accumulation of vegetation rising like a mountain, beyond which projects a grove of gigantic poplars which wave their tops under the windows of the tower almost within reach of one's hand. To the right beyond the Darro, on a hill rising straight and bold, like a cupola, toward heaven, is the palace of the Generalife, crowned by aerial gardens, and almost hidden amid a grove of laurels, poplars, and pomegranates. On the opposite side is a marvelous spectacle, an incredible thing—the vision of a dream! the Sierra Nevada, the highest mountain in Europe, after the Alps, white as snow, to within a few miles of the gates of Granada, white as far as the hills where the palms and pomegranates rear their heads, displaying in all their splendor an almost tropical vegetation. . . .

Fancy, above this valley, the sky and sun of Andalusia, which turning toward the West, tints the summits rose-color, and the slopes of the Sierra with all the colors of the iris and all the shades of the clearest blue pearls. Its rays become golden, purple, and ashy, as they fall upon the rocks crowning the plain; and sinking in the midst of a brilliant conflagration, cast, like a last farewell, a luminous crown around the pensive towers of the Alhambra and the enwreathed pinacles of the Generalife.—EDMONDO DE AMICIS, in "Spain and the Spaniards."


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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CAMBRIDGE WINS THE TRACK MEET

### R. M. N. Tisdall Takes Four Events for His College Against Oxford

STAMFORD BRIDGE, Eng., March 7 (AP)—Led by its great all-round athlete, R. M. N. Tisdall, Cambridge defeated Oxford at track today for the sixth year in succession and for the thirty-second time in their 63 meetings. For the first time in the history of the meet the competitors were numbered and the quarter-mile was run in lanes to prevent jostling.

The victory of the light blue was overwhelming, Oxford being able to win only three of the 11 events contested. Only first places counted in the team score.

The first event to be decided was the 100-yard dash, which was won by J. D. Wade of Cambridge, with E. W. G. Goodwillie, former Cornell athlete, now of Oxford, second, and E. G. Legon of Cambridge third. Goodwillie was the favorite. The time was 10.1s. J. P. Scott, who went to Oxford from Wyoming, and with Goodwillie and C. W. Lowry of Washington and Lee, comprise the American delegation on the Oxford team, was unplaced.

J. F. Cornes of Oxford won the mile race to even the score, with J. E. Robins of Cambridge second and T. B. L. Bryan, of Cambridge, third. Cornes won by 30 yards in the fair time of 4m. 25 1-5s.

R. M. N. Tisdall, of Cambridge, won the 120-yard hurdles by three yards in 15.5s. J. S. T. L. Thornton, of Cambridge, was second, and P. T. Miller, of Oxford, third.

Tisdall won his second event of the meet in leaping 23ft. ½in. in the running broad jump. W. L. Lang, of Oxford, was second, almost a foot behind, and A. H. W. P. Norton, of Oxford, third.

Tisdall also won the 16-pound shot-put and the quarter-mile run, stamping himself as a formidable all-around athlete. His put in the shot event went 40ft. 8in., three inches better than R. C. E. Elliott, his teammate from Cambridge, could do. H. C. Kock of Oxford was third.

Tisdall won the 440 in 51s., trailed by S. H. Skinner of Oxford and C. K. Thacker of Cambridge.

Cambridge continued its sweep of events with victories in the 220-yard low hurdles, the pole vault and the three-mile run.

E. Cawston won the hurdles with his teammate, R. K. Brown, second, and J. G. Barnes, of Oxford, third. The time was 25.7s.

P. B. B. Ogilvie won the pole vault with a leap of 11ft. 5in., with K. W. Martin, also of Cambridge, second, and Jacquard Smith and R. B. Peacock, of Oxford, tied for third.

E. W. Denison galloped to victory in the three-mile run in 15m. 7 3-5s., with C. J. Mabey, of Oxford, second, and D. W. Price, of Cambridge, third.

L. F. York of Oxford won the running high jump with a leap of 5ft. 9¾in.; J. O. Fielding and T. P. Moll, both of Cambridge, tied for second at 5ft. 7¾in.

H. S. Townsend gave Oxford its third and final victory in the 880, winning from F. T. Horan of Cambridge in 1m. 59.4s.; S. M. B. Wansey of Oxford was third.

## Checkers Nearing Second-Place Team

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | W | T | L | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sheiks | 21 | 1 | 9 | 91 | 52 | 43 |
| Los Angeles | 13 | 6 | 11 | 64 | 62 | 32 |
| Checkers | 13 | 4 | 14 | 75 | 84 | 30 |
| Black Hawks | 9 | 2 | 20 | 69 | 99 | 20 |

RESULT FEB. 28

Checkers 5, Black Hawks 4.

RESULT MARCH 3

Sheiks 7, Black Hawks 4.

RESULT MARCH 5

Los Angeles 3, Checkers 3, overtime.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., March 7—Oakland Checkers continued their overhauling of Los Angeles millionaires and the coveted second place in the California Hockey League race by nosing out the San Francisco Black Hawks, Feb. 28, 5 to 4, at the Oakland Ice Arena. The game was rough and resulted in a dozen penalties to unruly players. Goodman was the star for the winners, contributing two assists and a goal; Guy Pool, Berge Irving and Frank Burke all scored in the last period for Checkers. "Smoky" Harris, Headley and Gagnon were responsible for the Hawks' tallies.

Oakland Sheiks 7, San Francisco Black Hawks 4, was the result of the match at Oakland March 3, which also served to send the winners to a lead of 12 points ahead of the Los Angeles team in the California league race. The first period ended 4 to 2 for the Hawks, but smart hockey by the champions put them in the lead at the close of the second period, 7 to 4, the goals being scored by Willey 2, Stevens 2 and Hub Dafoe.

A splendid house turned out for the game at Los Angeles, March 5. It was a 3-to-3 tie between the Millionaires and the Checkers. Clean play, fine combination and clever stick handling predominated the entire 70 minutes. Jack Filkin scored for the home team in the first and third periods, Dan Carrigan passing to Peltier for the other goal. Ross Miller, Pool and Irving earned goals which tied the score for the visitors.

## TWO PRINCETON CLUB PLAYERS IN FINAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 7—Two young Princeton Club players, both recent graduates will fight out the metropolitan squash racquets championship tomorrow, after having eliminated, personally or by proxy, all the representatives of the other clubs, including the Harvard Club players, who won the team championship and have been regarded as the leading players of the game.

Malcolm M. McLeod, the first player of the day, at the Heights Casino, was an easy victor over the last of the Harvard Club representatives, R. E. McCormick, after a fairly well-fought game by the latter in the first game, by a score of 15—18, 15—9, 15—12, 15—10.

But not until the extra points in the final game had come his way by slow degrees, after long rallies in every instance, did Frank M. Palmer defeat the young Montclair player, Conway Hoffman, in the second match, 15—12, 18—15, 6—15, 15—17, 18—14. All the way through, in spite of the superior stroking ability and hard hitting of Palmer, Hoffman fought his way, and after Palmer was leading at 14—12, in the fourth game, the Montclair youth tied up the game at 14—all, and then won it at 17—15.

Palmer was the climber in the final game as Hoffman ran up a lead of 11—3, only to be overtaken at 13—all, and to lose the next three points. Hoffman made a stand at that point, and took the next, but the tall young Princetonian had still a bit to spare, and won the next two rallies and the match.

## Tulsa Oilers Win From Hornets, 2-0

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | W | T | L | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tulsa | 27 | 3 | 11 | 123 | 83 | 58 |
| Kansas City | 24 | 4 | 14 | 83 | 48 | 49 |
| Duluth | 22 | 1 | 18 | 96 | 79 | 44 |
| Chicago | 20 | 2 | 18 | 95 | 78 | 40 |
| Buffalo | 20 | 4 | 13 | 84 | 69 | 40 |
| Minneapolis | 11 | 2 | 26 | 56 | 108 | 22 |
| St. Louis | 7 | 0 | 31 | 58 | 130 | 14 |

RESULTS MARCH 6

Tulsa 2, Duluth 0.
Kansas City 6, St. Louis 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DULUTH, March 7—The league-leading Tulsa Oilers won a 2-to-0 victory over the third-place Duluth Hornets in a thrilling hockey match here last night. Sheppard, who figured in both goals, and McCusker, Oiler goalie, played outstanding hockey, while Vern Turner, Duluth goalie, also played a brilliant game despite the two scores. Both resulted from swift attacks which bore in on the guard, giving him slight chances to save.

The first score came near the end of the opening period when Sheppard intercepted Green's attempted pass from behind the Duluth net and closed in on Turner to flip a high shot into the nets. Throughout a scoreless second period, Duluth tried vainly to penetrate McCusker's defense, and following a brisk Duluth raid in the third period Sheppard broke through to Duluth territory, passed to Moffat who scored at 10m. 33s. The summary:

| TULSA | DULUTH |
|---|---|
| LaFrance, Moffatt, lw | rw, Forslund, Wilson, Gibson |
| Keats, Sheppard, Powley, c..c, Leswick, Scott | |
| Marker, Wakeford, rw....lw, Merrill, Green | |
| Williams, Trapp, ld.....rd, Davis | |
| Hansen, rd.....ld, Bergi, Langlois | |
| McCusker, g.....g, Turner | |

Score—Tulsa 2, Duluth 0. Goals—Sheppard, Moffatt for Tulsa. Assists—Powley, Sheppard for Tulsa. Referee—James Seaborn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 7—The St. Louis Flyers were forced to admit the Kansas City Pla-Mors hockey supremacy in Missouri when the representatives of the western part of the State defeated the St. Louisans, 6 to 3, in an American Hockey League game here last night. The game was a one-sided affair, with the Pla-Mors holding the upper hand throughout, and after they had scored four goals in the first nine minutes of the second period, making six in all for them, there was an apparent let-up in their scoring efforts.

After Pete Mitchell and Jack Ranger had scored from the blue line in the opening period, Goalie Herb Reaume, the one bright star of the St. Louis team, retired from the game because of a mishap. Fred Kearney, substitute goalie, took Reaume's place in the nets and his long absence from the game was against him.

Campbell, unassisted; Goodman from Jamieson; Dunfield from Halderson, and Mitchell, unassisted, scored early. From then on there was an apparent let-up in the Kansas City defense and after 13 minutes of the second session Scott took a pass from Goyer to score. Four minutes later Pattenden scored. Goyer signalized his return to form by out-maneuvering the Pla-Mor defense to score after 10 minutes of the final session. The summary:

| KANSAS CITY | ST. LOUIS |
|---|---|
| Goodman, Dunfield, lw..rw, Jackson, Bolleau | |
| Campbell, Mitchell, c..c, Kirk, Acaster, Goyer | |
| McCormick, Ranger, rw..lw, Pattenden, Scott | |
| McCleod, Jamieson, ld.....rd, Clarke, Creasey | |
| Halderson, Jagunich, rd.....ld, Cameron, Hill | |
| Byrne, g.....g, Reaume, Kearney | |

Score—Kansas City 6, St. Louis 3. Goals—Mitchell, Ranger, Campbell, Goodman, Dunfield, Mitchell for Kansas City; Scott, Patenden, Goyer for St. Louis. Assists—Jamieson, Halderson for Kansas City; Goyer for St. Louis. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

### COCHRAN PLAYS BRILLIANTLY

Welker Cochran gave a brilliant exhibition of three-cushion billiards at the Twentieth Century Club, Boston, Friday night, when, in a game with W. F. Hoppe, he ran 13 and completed a 25-point game in 17 innings. His best performance came in the evening session, after a balkline game in which he defeated Hoppe 250 to 6 in four innings. In the latter game Cochran went out with an unfinished run of 209. Cochrane defeated Hoppe 250 to 81 in the afternoon balkline session, running 102 in his second inning and completing his 250 points in his fourth inning, for an average of 62½. Cochran captured the afternoon three-cushion game, 25 to 18 in 37 innings.

### UNION TO REORGANIZE

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 7—Union College will reorganize its department of physical education and athletics completely beginning next Fall, according to an announcement today by President Frank Parker Day. This is the first concrete step taken by the Union president since his address on athletics before the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1930. The aim is to make the department a more integral part of the educational program of the college and staffed by permanent members of faculty rank, who will receive a salary comparable to that of other faculty members.

### GOVERNMENT TO AID FRENCH TEAM

PARIS, March 7 (AP)—France's participation in the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles on a large scale was assured yesterday, when the Government introduced a bill in Parliament calling for an appropriation of 7,000,000 francs ($280,000). The appropriation, which will be used to defray the expenses of the French team to the United States, is expected to carry with little opposition.

## HUSKIES TAKE SERIES OPENER

### Defeat California Five in First Game for Coast Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., March 7 (AP)—Outracing and outchecking the championship University of California basketball quintet, leaders of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference, the University of Washington, northern champions, last night defeated their southern rivals 41 to 25 here, in the first game of the playoff series for the coast title.

Opening with a fast-breaking campaign and a checking drive that surprised even its most ardent followers, the Washington five ran up a 16-to-4 lead before California could get the feel of the hoop. At no time throughout the game was California able to sink its many "trick" shots with uniform success. Washington, on the other hand, sank impossible shots continually.

The Huskies ran a brilliant floor game, which, combined with their unexpectedly close checking, left California bewildered. California led for only two minutes, when Joseph J. Kintana '32, forward, sank the first basket of the game. Washington broke the lead immediately, however, ran the score to 23 to 7 at half time, and was never headed again.

After the half both teams started out evenly, each amassing 18 points before the final whistle. Coach C. M. Price of California tried numerous substitutes to no avail, and with five minutes to go, Coach Clarence S. Edmundson of Washington, for the first time in the history of a coast title playoff here, ran in his entire second team.

California showed a fast team, but lacked the consistent drive of the northerners.

Henry R. Swanson '33, captain of the Huskies, was high point man of the game with 13 points. William J. Davis '33, guard, led for the visitors with 10 points. It was Davis and his team mate, Joel E. Coffield '31, Bear captain, who proved the only consistent scoring threats for the invaders. The summary:

| WASHINGTON | CALIFORNIA |
|---|---|
| Fuller, Perry, lf.....rg, Davis, Ohashi | |
| Swygard, Neff, rf lg, Kintana, Seifert, Gorman | |
| Swanson, Nordstrom, c.....c, Read, Granger | |
| Cairney, Gritsch, lg.....rf, Vendt, Stone | |
| Nelson, West, rg..lf, Coffield, Gorman, Stone | |

Score—University of Washington 41, University of California 25. Goals from floor—Swanson 5, Fuller 5, Swygard 3, Nelson 3 for Washington; Davis 4, Coffield 4, Read, Kintana for California. Goals from foul—Swygard 4, Swanson 3, Fuller 2, Nelson, Nordstrom for Washington; Davis 2, Read, Coffield, Stone for California. Referee—Robert Morris, Spokane. Umpire—Thomas Fitzpatrick, California.

## JACK CRAWFORD WINS AUSTRALIAN TITLE

SYDNEY, Australia, March 7 (AP)—Jack Crawford, Australian Davis Cup player, today won the Australian lawn tennis singles championship, defeating H. O. Hopman, 6—4, 6—2, 2—6, 6—1.

The two singles finalists then teamed to take the doubles title, defeating R. Donohoe and C. Dunlop, two sets to one, the last set being ended with the score deuced at 7-all. The scores were 8—6, 6—2, 5—7, 7—7.

Mrs. Butterworth won the women's singles, defeating Mrs. Crawford 1—6, 6—3, 6—4. Mrs. Cozens, the former Daphne Akhurst, and Miss L. Bickerton, won the women's doubles, defeating Mrs. Utz and Miss Lloyd, 6—0, 6—4.

## Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including March 6 Games)

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

| Player and Team | Goals | Assists | Points |
|---|---|---|---|
| Morenz, Canadiens | 27 | 20 | 47 |
| Goodfellow, Detroit | 23 | 19 | 41 |
| W. Cook, Rangers | 29 | 11 | 40 |
| Boucher, Rangers | 11 | 25 | 36 |
| Stewart, Montreal | 24 | 11 | 35 |
| Conacher, Toronto | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| Primeau, Toronto | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| F. Cook, Rangers | 16 | 17 | 33 |
| Bailey, Toronto | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| Joliat, Canadiens | 12 | 19 | 31 |

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brydson, Chicago | 30 | 6 | 36 |
| LaFrance, Tulsa | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| Scott, Duluth | 22 | 11 | 33 |
| Thorsteinssen, Buffalo | 16 | 12 | 28 |
| Sheppard, Tulsa | 18 | 10 | 28 |
| Williams, Tulsa | 14 | 14 | 28 |
| Bouchard, Buffalo | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| Leswick, Duluth | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| Dunfield, Kansas City | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Marker, Tulsa | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Mitchell, Kansas City | 12 | 12 | 24 |

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Savage, Seattle | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Jerwa, Vancouver | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Sanderson, Seattle | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Downie, Portland | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Conn, Portland | 8 | 5 | 13 |

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harper, Sheiks | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| D. Carrigan, Los Angeles | 13 | 19 | 31 |
| Peltier, Los Angeles | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| Anderson, Sheiks | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Irving, Checkers | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| D. Cummings, Checkers | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Filkin, Los Angeles | 16 | 6 | 22 |
| Scott, Black Hawks | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Headley, Black Hawks | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| Goodman, Checkers | 11 | 8 | 19 |

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Heximer, Springfield | 33 | 21 | 54 |
| Gaudreault, Providence | 19 | 15 | 34 |
| Hart, Providence | 23 | 11 | 34 |
| Burke, Boston | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| Heller, Springfield | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| Boyd, Boston | 15 | 12 | 27 |
| Cook, Providence | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Andrews, Philadelphia | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Dillon, Springfield | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Boucher, New Haven | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Seibert, Springfield | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Vail, Providence | 8 | 15 | 23 |

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Robinson, Cleveland | 38 | 17 | 55 |
| Doraty, Cleveland | 23 | 19 | 41 |
| Holmes, Syracuse | 14 | 25 | 39 |
| Duguid, Windsor | 20 | 18 | 38 |
| Martin, Buffalo | 25 | 10 | 35 |

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Creighton 31, Grinnell 27.
Humbolt 36, Lenra 14.
Norwich 23, Trinity 14.
Notre Dame 26, Marquette 25.
Providence 34, Lowell T. S. 39.
Utah 30, Wyoming 24.
River Falls T. 21, Milwaukee 17.
Washington 41, California 25.

## Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No.132

### LEROY D. GOLDSWORTHY

Detroit, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Edmonton Eskimos, Prairie Hockey League, in the 1924-25 season. He was born at Two Harbors, Minn., Oct. 18, 1906. He is a right-hand shot, is 5ft. 11½in. in height, weighs 155 pounds, and plays right wing. His record:

1921-22—Edmonton High School hockey team
1923-24—Edmonton Eskimos, junior amateur hockey
1924-26—Edmonton Eskimos, Prairie Hockey League
1926-28—Springfield, Canadian-American Hockey League
1928-30—New York Rangers, National Hockey League
1930-31—London-Detroit, I. H. L.-Detroit, N. H. L.

# SPORTS EUROPE

STOCK TAKING IN EUROPE'S SPORTS DEPARTMENT

Berlin

THE international assembly of athletes, officials, and (last, but by no means least) newspaper men in the picturesque Polish mountain resort of Krynica, for the recent world's ice-hockey championships, afforded a striking testimony to the enormous and rapid strides made by sport in Poland, as, indeed, in almost every other European country, since the war. It is really only in the last 12 years that sport—using that word to indicate a varied range of athletic pastimes—has entered definitely into the national life of Europe. Before the war, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and certain other countries produced some internationally famed athletes; but they were few in number and were certainly not, so to speak, samples taken from stock. The masses were not interested, and the general standard remained away below that of Britain, which is recognisd as the cradle of many games played today.

Between 1914 and 1918, the Continentals came into closer touch than ever before with the sports-loving peoples of Britain, the Empire Dominions, and America, as represented (very faithfully), by the boys in khaki; and, when hostilities ceased, there began in Europe a "boom" which today, after more than 12 years, shows not the faintest sign of abatement. Some countries could claim a slight pre-war "games tradition"; others had the foundation of indigenous sports to build upon; but, by and large, "le sport," as practiced by the English-speaking communities, was an innovation, with all the attractiveness of a spectacular novelty. One after another, the nations threw themselves heartily into the understanding and organization of it, with a result that constitutes one of the most remarkable social phenomena observable in post-war Europe.

### ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL POPULAR THROUGHOUT EUROPE

The most popular game throughout Europe is Association football, which is easily understood by spectators and provides a kick in more senses than one. There are 22 national leagues, outside Russia, and the strongest countries are Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and France, in something like that order. After them would come Portugal, Switzerland, Poland, Jugoslavia, Luxembourg, Greece, Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Estonia—a formidable list, which, without further comment, indicates how completely soccer has swept over the Continent.

The astonishing growth of soccer has brought professionalism in its train, and the paid side of the game is now on an organized basis in France (the most recent convert), Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and Spain. This division of the players into two separate classes can be regarded as a healthy sign, if only because it should tend to eliminate the "shamateur," who is such a doubtful asset in modern sport. And, in passing, one can say, from personal observation, that the amateur governing bodies in Europe have heavy work to do in this connection if they are to translate theory into practice. In most of the countries which have not recognized professionalism, no injustice is done if the players are referred to simply as footballers rather than as amateurs or professionals; and it is for this very reason that Great Britain remains outside the International Football Federation. It all revolves round the old, old conundrum, When is an amateur not?

The other code of English football—Rugby—has been adopted with intense enthusiasm in France, where there are more clubs now than in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales put together; but elsewhere in Europe it has not exercised the same appeal, although there is a rapidly growing interest in Germany, Spain, and Italy. All these countries have national Rugger championships, and play international matches against each other. They have some way to go, however, before they will be able to meet France or the British nations with any great prospects of success. That was proved when Germany, the strongest of the three, met France last year. French Rugby is passing through a crisis, and again the "shamateur" figures in the case. The game in England went through a crisis, vaguely similar but not exactly comparable, in 1895, with the result that a clear line was drawn between amateurs and professionals. It is hoped that the move for complete reformation in France, centered round the question of brutal play in the much-criticized national interclub championship, will have an equally salutary effect.

Germany, for some four or five years after the war deprived of many international contacts, spent that time in intensive internal development, which has made her the strongest European nation in track and field athletics, according to the statistical returns for 1930. Last year, in team matches, Germany defeated Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and France, and her women athletes took chief honors in the feminine Olympic Games at Prague. As an indication of the spread of athletics, it can be cited that there were more than 20 international fixtures on the Continent during the last summer. For cross-country running, a peculiarly British recreation, the strongest nation is probably France, which has more than once beaten England on English soil in team matches. And, incidentally, British "country" and Continental "country" are two vastly different things.

France is still supreme in European lawn tennis, with Italy second. In 1930, France retained the Davis Cup, after a great battle with the United States, and Italy won the European zone final, so qualifying to meet America, for the right of contesting the challenge round with France. France, Italy, and Germany have developed the game to a greater extent than most other European countries; but, with the increase of courts elsewhere, the national standards generally are rising. In Poland, indeed, there has already appeared the first "young prodigy"—a brilliant girl player named Miss Jendrzejowski, who, in the opinion of experts who have seen her in action, may arrive in the first flight of world "stars."

### CYCLING FLOURISHES ON CONTINENT

The sport of cycling, which in Britain, its place of origin, is in a very poor way indeed, flourishes exceedingly in most parts of the Continent and especially in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, where the performances of professionals, amateurs, and "independents" (a further variation of the same old theme) are followed with great interest by a large public. Sprint racing on indoor and outdoor tracks, six-day races, road racing over incredible distances, and cross-cyclo-pedestre, which can perhaps be best translated as cross-country cycling, fill many columns in the European sporting press, as do motoring and motorcycling. The latter of these mechanical sports brought into Europe last summer the new thrill of dirt-track racing, which the fans found extremely good to look upon.

Fencing is one of the traditional Latin sports, and, if France remains on top with the épée, Italy, the rival school, maintains superiority with the foil. The outstanding country for saber play is, as ever, Hungary. Another sport long in favor in Europe is rowing, and the strongest nation at the present time in this connection is Italy. In the realm of winter sports, the Scandinavians excel in skiing and ski jumping: Finland has great distance skiers, just as she has great distance runners on the track; Norway holds the world's championship for speed skating; Austria, Hungary, and France come into the picture for figure skating; Belgium has claim to be considered the best European nation for field hockey; France has the European championship for women's basketball; Belgium is the European champion for catch-as-catch-can wrestling, while Sweden bears the crown for the Græco-Roman style; Belgium and France between them have the best Continental billiard players; Hungary is top of the bill for table tennis and waterpolo; France has, in Jean Taris, the best sprint swimmer in Europe, and has high hopes for the 1932 Olympic Games with her other speedy "mermen" and "mermaids"; Finland, Switzerland, and Holland are the leading powers at rifle shooting. And so the tale could go on, through almost the whole gamut of sports. Golf is played somewhat in France and Germany, but the laying out of links in Europe can almost be said to come under the heading of the "Tourist Industry." The Basque game of pelota has a keen following in Spain and France, and was the foundation upon which Jean Borotra, the famous French player, based his acrobatic skill at lawn tennis.

Europe is divided into many nations, with divergent views upon matters of the greatest importance to them all; but, at the same time, as this brief survey shows, they are welded, in some degree, in an international appreciation of sport, which, if politics can be kept apart, must be considered to have great possibilities for reciprocal appreciation in the future.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | W | T | L | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vancouver | 14 | 8 | 9 | 57 | 51 | 36 |
| Seattle | 12 | 9 | 9 | 54 | 47 | 33 |
| Portland | 10 | 8 | 13 | 52 | 54 | 28 |

RESULT MARCH 6

Vancouver 3, Seattle 2.

### FORWARD REPLACES GOALIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, March 7—One of the most unorthodox procedures ever recorded in the Pacific Coast Hockey League occurred last night as the Vancouver Lions defeated the Seattle Eskimos here, 3 to 2. In the last six minutes of play, Manager Lloyd Turner of the Seattle club took his goaltender, Dave Kemp, off the ice and played with six forwards. Vancouver opened its scoring in the first period when Sanderson took a pass from Frank Jerwa. Seattle equalized on a fast play by Gordon Savage in the second period. Before the rest whistle, Osmundson put Vancouver in the lead. The Lions scored the winning margin as the opening gesture in the final period. At this juncture, Manager Turner pulled Kemp off the ice and sent in Max Sutherland. Almost immediately the Seattle team, with six rovers against Vancouver's five registered. Anderson on Sutherland's assist. Neither team could break through after that.

### MUDDY RUEL MAKES HOLE IN ONE

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 7 (AP)—"Muddy" Ruel, catcher for the Boston Red Sox, today held membership in the mythical hole-in-one club. He sank his tee shot on the sixteenth hole while playing with Bobby Reeves, Jack Rothrock, Danny MacFayden and Hal Rhyne—all Red Sox players.

### COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULT

California 11, San Francisco 4.

PRATT DEFEATS COYLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, March 7—The metropolitan Class A team squash racquets championship was finally brought to its conclusion yesterday when Elliott J. Pratt of Nassau Country Club, and William R. Coyle Jr. of Montclair Athletic Club fought out their deferred match, held up by the inability of Coyle to play, at the University Club. Pratt was the victor, by a score of 15—10, 15—9, 8—15, 15—9. This result gives the match between the clubs represented by the players to Nassau Country Club, placing the loser at the foot of the standing, without a single victory, while the winners go into fifth place.

ONTARIO HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | W | T | L | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guelph | 16 | 1 | 13 | 99 | 77 | 33 |
| NiagaraFalls | 14 | 3 | 13 | 81 | 65 | 31 |
| Stratford | 14 | 2 | 12 | 90 | 78 | 30 |
| Galt | 13 | 2 | 14 | 82 | 89 | 28 |
| Kitchener | 12 | 3 | 13 | 66 | 99 | 26 |
| Oshawa | 11 | 2 | 15 | 83 | 83 | 24 |

RESULTS MARCH 6

Galt 1, Kitchener 0, overtime.
Niagara Falls 2, Stratford 2.
Guelph 5, Oshawa 1.

### QUINTET WINS 41 STRAIGHT

PITTSBURG, Kan., March 7 (AP)—Forty-one consecutive victories is the record of the Pittsburg Teachers' basketball team, winner of the Central Conference championship here. In addition to the 41-game double round-robin card in the Conference, it has played a difficult nontitle schedule, counting the University of Arkansas and Maryville Teachers among its victims.

### COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

Cornell 18, Columbia 7.
Harvard 11, Pennsylvania 6.

## UPSET IN COURT TENNIS DOUBLES

### Wightman and Frazier, 1930 Champions, Bow to Bell and Edwards

UNITED STATES AMATEUR COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

| Year | Winner | Club |
|---|---|---|
| 1909 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1910 | G. R. Fearing Jr. and Joshua Crane, Boston T. & R. | |
| 1911 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1912 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1913 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1914 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1915 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1916 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1917 | Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1920 | Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1921 | Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1922 | Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1923 | Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1924 | Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1925 | C. Suydam Cutting and Fulton Cutting, N. Y. R. & T. | |
| 1926 | Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Racquet | Phila. |
| 1927 | Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., Phila. Racquet | |
| 1928 | Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., Phila. Racquet | |
| 1929 | Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., Phila. Racquet | |
| 1930 | G. W. Wightman and F. P. Frazier, Boston T. & R. | |

No tournament in 1918 and 1919.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, March 7—John C. Bell Jr. and E. M. Edwards of Philadelphia joined another Philadelphia team, Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., in the march to the final round of the United States court tennis championship tournament at the Philadelphia Racquet Club yesterday.

Bell and Edwards advanced at the expense of George W. Wightman of Brookline and Frank P. Frazier of Newton, both members of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, and winners of the national title last year at the Boston club. This match was very interesting from the spectators' viewpoint. Bell proved the best player by his difficult shots, but his partner, Edwards, played his usual steady game. While both volleyed well, it was their clever shots at critical moments that caused the defeat of the champions, at 6—4, 6—5, 8—6.

Gould and Wright started their match rather poorly, allowing F. E. Newbold and Joseph T. Thayer of Philadelphia to gain a 4—2 lead, but soon rallied to take the match at 6—4, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

John C. Bell Jr. and E. M. Edwards, Philadelphia, defeated George W. Wightman, Brookline, and Frank P. Frazier, Newton, Mass., 6—4, 6—5, 8—6.

Jay Gould and William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated F. E. Newbold and Joseph T. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

## CAMBRIDGE CREW IS FAST IN TRIAL RUN

PUTNEY, Eng., March 7 (AP)—In the first trial over the full course, from Putney to Mortlake, the Cambridge University boat crew covered the four miles and 374 yards in 19m. 46s.

Considering the headwind and rough water, the performance was better than that of the Oxford crew, which Thursday traveled the distance in 19m. 33s., with the aid of a strong wind and smooth water. The two eights meet in their historic race on March 21.

Oxford had half an hour's practice yesterday afternoon, getting in two minutes of rowing at a rate of 32 and 33 strokes to the minute. Afterward the Dark Blues waded knee deep to shore as a record high tide mounted well over the roadway, flooding "Bossy" Phelps Waterman's shop. Guy Nickal, veteran old Blue coach, had to be carried ashore from his launch.

## BEAR NINE SCORES FOURTH STRAIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif., March 7—The University of California baseball team won its fourth consecutive game in the California Intercollegiate Baseball League title race yesterday, here, defeating San Francisco University 11 to 4, in a loose game that saw the undefeated Bears make seven errors to their opponents' three.

Henry B. Glaister '32, California's hard-hitting second baseman, maintained his high batting average, getting three hits in four times at bat. His performance was marred by four errors, however. Joseph G. Smith '32, catcher and another of the Bears' leading hitters, knocked out his second home run of the season, driving in Capt. Harry Butler Jr. '31 ahead of him. The score:

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | x | 11 | 14 | 7 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Horner and Smith; Columbia, Huntley, Chilbourg, McArdle and Vest. Umpires—Rerton and O'Toole.

## KENTVILLE SIX TIES WITH BOSTON H. C., 3-3

Greatly handicapped with only two spares at their disposal and without the services of Ernie Mosher, their captain and star center ice player throughout most of the game, the Kentville Wildcats from Nova Scotia held the Boston Hockey Club to a 3-to-3 tie at the Boston Arena, Friday night, in the second and final game of the short series between the two teams. Despite only a tie on Friday, Kentville wins the series on total goals, 8 to 6, as they took the opening encounter, 5 to 3, on Wednesday.

The game was marred by frequent penalties on both sides, with hard, stiff checks being handed out at all times. The Boston Hockey Club took the lead early in the first period when Nelson scored on a pass from Dagnino after 7 minutes of play. Kentville rallied after 16 minutes of the same period to take the lead on two quick goals, First Beaton tallied, assisted by Mosher, and then Mosher scored one himself. Shortly after this the little center ice player was forced to leave the ice and only occasionally, for brief spells, because of lack of spares, could he enter the game.

After seven minutes of the second period, Beaton scored Kentville's third and final goal on a brilliant individual rush the length of the ice. Later in the period, Nelson, assisted by Anderson, gave the B. H. C. its second score. The tying goal and final for the night came after 18 minutes of the third period after a scrimmage around the Kentville net and was made by Smith on a pass from Sanford. The summary:

| KENTVILLE (N. S.) | BOSTON H. C. |
|---|---|
| Beaton, Breen, lw.....rw, Smith, Mahoney | |
| Mosher, Beaton, Beasley, c..c, Sanford, Nelson | |
| Beasley, Lehnan, rw lw, Thayer, Hall, Ramsey | |
| McNeil, Lehnan, ld...rd, Dagnino, Peterson | |
| Groas, McNeil, rd.....ld, Anderson, Elliott | |
| Leopold, g.....g, Frazier | |

Score—Kentville (N. S.) 3, Boston Hockey Club 3. Goals—Beaton 2, Mosher for Kentville; Nelson 2, Smith for Boston Hockey Club. Assists—Mosher for Kentville; Dagnino, Anderson, Sanford for Boston Hockey Club. Referees—Ayer and Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

## YALE HOLDS LEAD IN INDOOR TENNIS

INTERCOLLEGIATE INDOOR LAWN TENNIS STANDING

| College | Pts. |
|---|---|
| Yale | 12 |
| Pennsylvania | 10 |
| Princeton | 9 |
| Amherst | 8 |
| Cornell | 7 |
| Lehigh |

# EDUCATIONAL

## *Journalism Schools Face New Demands of the Press*

By MARC N. GOODNOW
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

CONSTANTLY expanding phases of journalism, plus growing needs for help of a detailed, studious character, have confronted journalism schools and departments of American universities with new problems. These difficulties must be solved in the near future if this type of college training is to continue in the respect of students and newspaper men alike. Just as the colleges themselves have seen the need for making larger and larger contributions to community life, so the journalism schools must plan for a future that is more and more closely linked with the aims and requirements of the business which they attempt to serve and toward which they point their graduates.

The newspaper field today presents greater needs and opportunities than ever before in its long history—infinitely greater, in fact, than most of the present journalism schools are organized to take care of. Business, mechanical, technical, management and personnel problems are keener by reason of new conditions, new competition; newspaper successes nowadays are more dependent than ever before on the perfection of details which once were regarded as relatively unimportant.

Certainly, with the rising cost of doing business and the fluctuating character of economic conditions, every department of newspaper production and distribution is being more rigidly inspected and evaluated not only in terms of dollars and cents but in terms of community value and service. And to that same extent the teaching of journalism and journalism curricula are being carefully vised for their possible values in offering practical help of whatsoever nature.

**Heretofore**

In other words, the journalism school or department with the major objective merely of training young people to be reporters and editors is not only neglecting its own opportunities for constructive growth, but overlooking many fields of service to the newspaper industry.

That statement will be challenged as altogether radical by numbers of journalism deans, department heads and instructors. For in past years education of this type has been developed and furthered almost entirely for the purpose of training men and women for the "writing side" of the newspaper. It is true, of course, that many journalism graduates have eventually found themselves in the business office or the advertising or circulation departments, but their academic training was primarily that of the news reporter or sub-editor.

Now if college journalism training is for the metropolitan news or editorial staff, then perhaps there can be no quarrel with the present curricula and methods of instruction, for here there is rather a high specialization and less need by reason of that fact, for an all-round knowledge or appreciation of various other functions of the newspaper organism. But if, as more frequently happens, the student or graduate chooses or is compelled to begin his career in the small daily or weekly field, representing as it does the great bulk of American newspapers, he may find his journalistic equipment rather too slight and meager for his more numerous needs.

If, however, education has the value which universities claim for it, the news reporter or sub-editor under the present curricular scheme is only partially trained for his job. True, of course, he may never be called upon to sell or write a line of advertising or to assist in the promotion of circulation; but nevertheless a knowledge of these departments and their relation to the newspaper as a whole is at once the best and most rapid method of cultivating an appreciation and sympathy that any reporter should have to render the greatest service to the newspaper and to himself.

**Growth of Suburban Papers**

There may have been a time when the journalism student or graduate could look forward to founding his own paper, but in recent years this has become less and less of a possibility, what with the shift in population from the villages and small towns to the metropolitan centers, together with increased costs in every phase of the business. Recently, of course, there has been a sizable growth of community newspapers in the outlying districts of the larger cities.

It is interesting to note, however, that a large majority of the founders of such papers of either type have been men of rather mature years, with experience as newspaper men or printers, and with an amount of financial backing which relatively few college graduates can command. The expense involved in bringing a new newspaper into being in these days is very much larger than in the days of Greeley, Dana, Medill or even in that period just prior to the great war.

This condition has, of necessity, compelled the journalism graduate to seek employment on an established newspaper and hope and plan for the finances that will enable him to purchase a daily or weekly paper, if that is his aim, or to pursue his career as an executive under some ownership other than his own.

But if there is nowadays less opportunity for the aspiring newspaper man to become an entrepreneur in his own right, why require that he be exposed during his four short years of college to other departments of the newspaper which he will have little occasion to use or come in contact with? A number of answers can be given to this question.

Good newspaper men are still being recruited by the metropolitan newspapers from the smaller dailies, and even the weeklies, forcing the incoming graduate to seek his training on the lower rungs of the ladder before attempting too much of a climb. For this reason, and the fact that there are so many more of the smaller dailies and weeklies, the student needs less specialization and more general knowledge because he is closer to the actual operation of the plant and is called upon to perform more tasks that duplicate those of others upon the same staff.

Still another reason comes direct from the newspaper publishers—the demand for broader training, more complete knowledge of every phase of their business. This, not only because of competition within the ranks of journalism schools themselves, but because of competition from the ranks of mature newspaper men out of work or seeking a change of environment.

[The second half of this article will be printed in an early issue.]

## *Study of Local History*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Pupils in the St. Louis (Mo.) public schools will hereafter be expected to study the history of their city in much the same manner that they now study their reading, writing and arithmetic, if the plans of Superintendent of Schools Gerling are carried out. Several thousand numbers of the Public School Messenger, containing the story of St. Louis in all its wealth of interesting detail from its beginning as a little French fur-trading village down to the time Missouri was admitted as a State in 1821, have been published for distribution throughout the public schools. These Messengers will be used as material for teaching pupils the principal events that occurred in St. Louis and its immediate surrounding territory prior to the time of its graduation into one of the important business centers of the United States. A separate volume, to be issued later, will cover the history of St. Louis subsequent to 1821.

## *Citizens Should Understand School Finance, Say Laymen*

*Criticism of its public schools caused the California Legislature two years ago to authorize a commission of laymen to study all phases of the elementary and high-school systems of that State, and to report every opportunity for their betterment. The searching report of that commission, now in the hands of a state printer, has been written for popular consumption, largely "in words of two syllables." Because the problems involved are common to many sections and the recommendations offered are widely applicable, the report is here reviewed in 20 articles.*

CALIFORNIAN SCHOOL SURVEY SERIES—No. 17

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

PUBLIC-SCHOOL finances were given detailed consideration by the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems, and several chapters of its forthcoming report will be devoted to this subject.

"One of the most important duties assigned to the commission in the act appointing it," the report will say, "was the investigation of financial problems of California's public schools."

This investigation led the laymen of the commission into an exhaustive analysis of school receipts from all sources, and expenditures for all purposes, and enabled them to draw some practical conclusions from the financial experiences of California's schools since the beginning of the century.

In 1900, they found, the total revenue of the State's schools was approximately $6,500,000. In 1930 it was approximately $157,000,000. Sources included federal, state and county governments, school districts, and individual donations. This latter class has been considerable, amounting to $123,000 in 1900 and $6,166,000 in 1930.

Expenditures have kept pace with income, growing from $6,874,000 in 1900 to $156,061,000 in 1930. These expenditures supported kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools and junior colleges.

"On being confronted with what seem to him startling figures of increased expeditures in the period of 30 years," the report will say, "there rises in the mind of the average citizen a feeling of criticism, and a demand for explanation." And this explanation the commission will attempt to give, simply, but in some detail.

**Enrollment Increases 477 Per Cent**

In the first place, it will point out, the average daily attendance in California public schools increased from 197,009 to 940,000 during the first 30 years of the century, and at the same time the buying power of the dollar decreased markedly.

But possibly more influential has been the effect of elaborated educational methods on school expenditures. "Many social and economic factors, including a growing appreciation of the value of education, and an improved economic condition of the community, have led to the gradual expansion and extension of public school activities," the report will say, listing developments such as kindergartens, junior high schools, adult education, and many more.

"All the foregoing activities have been indorsed, either directly or by implication, by the Legislature," the report will assert, "and even where not compulsory, have been established by boards elected by, and responsible to, the electors of the districts which supply the funds.

"If a majority of the residents of any school district honestly desire curtailed school expenditures, such a majority should either elect representatives responsive to the prevailing sentiment, or impose its will by protest and argument on the representatives in office. When this is not done, the presumption is that the objections raised are the expressions of a minority, and in that case the minority should concentrate its criticism and expend its energies within the district in an effort to convert the majority to its views on school retrenchment.

"The fact is plain that the citizens of each school district through their elected boards of education or school trustees, are largely responsible—and rightly so in a democracy—for the amount of money spent on their schools, for the purposes for which it is spent, and for the policies underlying the spending.

"School policies are frequently opposed because they are not generally understood. A public hearing on the budget, while it might not greatly affect school expenditures, would almost certainly tend to promote understanding of, and to inspire public confidence in, the school management.

**The Fixing of Budgets**

The commission recommends the following procedure for fixing school district budgets:

"The adoption of a tentative budget by the school board; the submission of this tentative budget to the county superintendent of schools, who must file a statement either approving it or offering suggestions for amendment; a public hearing on the budget, held after 10 days' notice, the budget and the statement of the superintendent of schools to be presented to the meeting; the adoption of the budget, with or without amendments, either at the close of the hearing or at a subsequent meeting of the board."

Turning its attention to the costs of school buildings, the commission found that "California school buildings, on the whole, are noted all over the United States for their excellence as specimens of school architecture," and that it costs relatively little more to build attractive schools than dull and uninteresting edifices.

"It is stated," the report will say, "that a school of a given type of construction, built with the usual exterior ornamental features, costs only 2 to 4 per cent more than the same class of building constructed on the lines of the typical barracks or prison.

"In any event, if the local taxpayers wish to replace barren frame structures with concrete buildings of classic design which are in effect advertisements of the community's public spirit to all passers-by along the highways; if the local taxpayers wish to replace the ugly and forbidding entrances of old-type school buildings with fine entrances which are pleasing to the eye; if the local taxpayers want to include a spacious auditorium as part of their school building; if the local taxpayers wish to provide the children of the community with the latest playground apparatus; after all, it is the local taxpayers who will foot the bill, and it is they who may properly decide the matter."

And for those districts which wish such schools, but cannot afford them, the commission will recommend that a system of state aid be devised "which will make it possible for the poorest and most isolated school districts in the State to provide comfortable and sanitary school accommodations for the children of the district."

**In Paying for Buildings**

Concerning the financing of school buildings, the report will say:

"So far as the discussion regarding bonding or payment from current revenue is concerned, it is, and must be, largely academic, for the reason that there is no proposition to restrict the right of school districts to make all payments from current revenue. The commission submits, however, the following conclusions for consideration: that for non-recurring expenditures for school building purposes, serial bonds, with final maturities falling well within the estimated life of the proposed improvement, furnish a convenient and economical method of payment; that for recurring expenditures such as have to be made in large cities with a steadily increasing population, it is economical and desirable in many cases to make payments from current revenues; that if, after investigation, it is found feasible and desirable, the constitution and statutes be so amended that counties may legally issue bonds which have been authorized by rural school districts."

The sources of school funds and the equalization of school support will be discussed in the next of these articles.

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The annual conference of the International Student Service will be held at Mount Holyoke College, Sept. 1 to 10, 1931. It is anticipated that students from more than 40 countries will be present, in a total number of approximately 200. Many of these foreign students will arrive earlier in the summer, and be entertained at American homes, thereby having opportunity to become acquainted with the ideas and ideals of this country.—Institute of International Education.

## *The Parent*

Chicago

Dear Friends:

I appreciate so deeply the many helpful suggestions contained in the Parent column and I want to pass along a suggestion which I have found of value in helping to amuse our year-old baby girl. Instead of continually having to buy new toys for her, she is utterly charmed with the simplest household articles, such as a group of joined measuring spoons, an empty talcum-powder can, a funnel, a small strainer and a fairly large tea ball. Of course it is necessary to have articles that are free from sharp edges or removable parts which might be put into the mouth.

A rather large, round hat box, attractively covered in figured material or bright paper, is an excellent thing in which to keep these little playthings.

It is so necessary for a child to learn to amuse himself instead of having to be waited upon too much, and with plenty of things to play with, together with a reasonable amount of variety, he can learn to be quite resourceful.

We must beware, also, of too often saying, "No, no," when the small child wishes to learn by touching and feeling objects. It is his chief means of learning at this age, and sometimes just by satisfying this natural curiosity and allowing the child to handle an object, the desire to do so is filled for all time in the case of that particular object. (Mrs.) H. K. S.

* * *

Minot, N. Dak.

Dear Editor:

Finding no letters in the Parent column is such a keen disappointment to me that I shall no longer delay in sending my contribution. I have been a parent only a little over two years and our two little adopted daughters are now four and five years old. The Parent column has been a great help to me in their training, and also in my work as a Sunday School teacher.

In studying my children's habits and thoughts and their reaction to discipline I find it true that they reflect my own moods. When I am peaceful and calm much less discipline is required. During a recent period of enforced quiet on my part I learned many sweet lessons from the children. I learned among other things that they love to be of service, and as I allowed them to do this and that for me and for themselves they were perfectly happy and content. During those days there was never a quarrel nor a cross word spoken.

They are able to do light dusting and to tidy the living room quite acceptably after their play. They go three blocks to the grocery store for small puchases, for we have taught them the simple rules regarding street crossings. They dry nearly all the dishes for me once each day, and we have had very few broken. Both are able to sew on buttons and delight in doing so when I am patient with them. They are also learning to follow a simple outline in plain running stitches. These small bits of sewing are used in their play with their dolls.

I would enjoy exchanging experiences with other mothers, especially the mothers of adopted children.

(Mrs.) K. M. H.

### *Including Dad*

I was just wondering why so little is said of "Father." It seems to me that the average father doesn't get his share of credit in the American home. He seems to occupy the position known to gardeners as "partial shade," as one writer puts it, while mother is in full sunlight. So often every detail of the child's life—training, food, clothes and amusement—is all up to mother. Dad pays the bills, then he is supposed to be one big "fade out."

But to every child I think, a father is something distinct and delightful and unless a child has an understanding and companionable father, he is missing a very definite joy. The most devoted mother cannot have a complete understanding that mother and father combined will have. Most of this present day elimination of father is really not intended on the wife's part. She really means to be unselfish; she wants to shield father from possible irritation from the children's noisy play.

The time for a father to establish intimacy with his children is in early childhood. If he then acquires the habit of regarding them as the wife's concern, he will not trouble himself about them when they are older. It is a wise wife who lets her husband do a little "baby-tending." Let him choose some of their little gifts and their clothes. Secure his cooperation with the children. Make him feel that he is desired and needed. Don't make him into a "Bogey-Man" for his children with the omnious, "Wait till your father comes home!"

Mother may do all sorts of necessary and delightful things for the children, but let us be sure they do not miss their father's companionship. The loss is too great. They need the support of just the tried and intimate friend and chum that a father can be to his children. And every day he will carry back to them after his work, the freshness and breath of the outside moving world.

(Mrs.) I. K. W.

[This column is now appearing on Saturdays instead of Tuesdays.]


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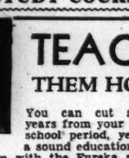

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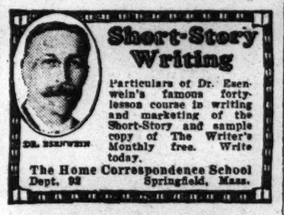

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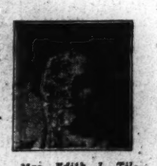

*Mrs. Edith J. Tutton, R. F. D. 2, Box 34, Ashton, Ill.:* "So far this month I have had checks for $30.85, which includes $12.75 for my writing as correspondent for the weekly paper. I have had many compliments on the latter from people who read the paper."

*Mr. L. A. Emerton, Jackson Street, Hanover, Pa.:* "My first big thrill came last month. An acceptance slip. The check that followed was not large, but I got a real kick out of it just the same, for it proved that I can write printable stuff."

*Mrs. Drusilla Crankshaw, 21 Irving St., Cambridge, Mass.:* "You can imagine how thrilled your over-fifty-year-old self was when she opened her mail early this week to find a fifty-dollar check for a description of a trip which she took last August."

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# STOCK TREND AT NEW YORK TURNS UPWARD

## Bulls Regain Their Position and Send Prices Up—Good Net Gains

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The stock market ended a week of sharp declines today with a brisk upturn, and bears took their profits, and bulls generated a fresh current of enthusiasm in the electric power issues.

The market again reflected little save the churning about of prices by professional traders. The week-end brought a distinctly encouraging new item, however, reporting that steel mill activity in the Youngstown area next week will be back to 50 per cent of capacity, after slipping down a couple of points from that level this week. Stocks closed 1 to more than 5 points higher.

The persistent bullish activity in the utility shares this week, even in the face of unfavorable market conditions, apparently reflects determination on the part of utility interests to make hay while the sun shines, and the sun shines for them primarily with Congress out of session. Various projects involving mergers and financing are slated for completion before the legislators again convene.

United Corporation, the Morgan-Bonbright issue, was pushed up 2 points in heavy trading. American Water Works, public Service of New Jersey, and Standard Gas made similar gains, and International Telephone and American & Foreign Power were sent up 3 points.

Several issues, including Consolidated Gas and Electric Power & Light gained a point or more.

Although this has been a week of much unpleasant dividend and corporate earnings news, at least two reports published today were regarded as distinctly satisfactory. Radio Keith rose 2 points, in response to its 1930 report, showing net income more than twice that of 1929. Of course 1929 was its first full year and organization costs had to be met. J. I. Case, despite the agricultural situation, was able to show $9.62 a share, and the stock rose 2 points.

### Shorts Cover

Trading was in large volume in the last half-hour, as repurchasing by shorts became rather urgent. Transactions for the two-hour session aggregated 1,600,000 shares. High fliers were Atchison and Allied Chemical, up about 6 points.

Miscellaneous shares up 2 to 3 or more included United States Steel, American Can, Johns-Manville, New York Central, Electric Autolite, Eastman, and New York Central. Du Pont gained 4.

The amusement shares were pulled up by Radio Keith. Columbia Graphophone rose to a new high for the year, and Radio Corporation, Fox, Warner Bros., and Loews gained a point or more.

### Bonds Quiet

Quiet trading in the bond market made little impression on prices in the short session today.

After a vigorous advance throughout the week, foreign obligations were called upon to absorb some selling which gave the group an irregular appearance. German bonds that have attracted the heaviest demand held their gains.

The tone of railroad bonds improved, with most of the narrow changes on the upside. Utilities were steady to firm, in slackened activity.

A long list of additions and removals in the list of investments legal for New York savings banks was announced by the State Superintendent of Banks.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

| | Boston | New York |
|---|---|---|
| Call loans—renewal rate | 2½% | 1½% |
| Commercial paper | 2½@3 | 2½@2¾ |
| Customers' loans | 2½@4½ | 5 |
| Collateral loans | 5 | 5 |
| Time loans— | | |
| Sixty-ninety days | 1½@1¾ | 1½@1¾ |
| Four to six months | 1¾@2½ | 1¾@2½ |

| | Today | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Bar silver in New York | 28⅛c | 28⅛c |
| Bar silver in London | 13 7/16d | 13 5/16d |
| Bar gold in London | 84s 11½d | 84s 11½d |

### Acceptance Market

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 days | 1⅝@1½ |
| 60 days | 1⅝@1½ |
| 90 days | 1⅝@1½ |
| 4 months | 1⅝@1¾ |
| 5 months | 1⅝@1¾ |
| 6 months | 1⅞@1¾ |

### Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3% | Bombay | 7% |
| Boston | 2½ | Budapest | 5½ |
| Chicago | 3 | Calcutta | 7 |
| Cleveland | 3 | Copenhagen | 3½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | Helsingfors | 6 |
| Kansas City | 3½ | Lisbon | 5½ |
| Minneapolis | 3½ | London | 3 |
| New York | 2 | Madrid | 5½ |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | Oslo | 4 |
| Richmond | 3½ | Paris | 2 |
| San Francisco | 3 | Prague | 4 |
| St. Louis | 3 | Riga | 6 |
| Amsterdam | 2½ | Rome | 5½ |
| Athens | 8 | Sofia | 9 |
| Berlin | 5 | Stockholm | 3 |
| Berne | 2 | Tokyo | 5.11 |
| Bucharest | 9 | Vienna | 5 |
| Brussels | 2½ | Warsaw | 7½ |

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Europe | Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sterling: Demand | $4.85 19-32 | $4.85½ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 4.85¾ | 4.85⅞ | 4.8665 |
| Belgium—belga | .1393½ | .1394 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0523⅜ | .0523⅝ | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .2377 | .2377 | .2381 |
| Austria—schilling | .1404 | .1405½ | .1407 |
| Czecho-vakia—crown | .0296 | .0296⅜ | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone | .2673 | .2675 | .268 |
| Finland—finmark | .0252 | .0252 | .0252 |
| Greece—drachma | .0129¼ | .0129½ | .193 |
| Holland—florin | .4003½ | .4003½ | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1744⅜ | .1744 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .2673⅜ | .2675 | .268 |
| Poland—zloty | .1125 | .1120¾ | .1122 |
| Portugal—escudo | .0450 | .0450 | 1.0805 |
| Rumania—leu | .0059½ | .0059⅝ | .193 |
| Spain—peseta | .1088 | .1073 | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .2676⅛ | .2678⅛ | .268 |
| Switzerland—franc | .1024¼ | .1925 | .193 |
| Jugoslavia—dina | .0175¾ | .0175¾ | .197 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2400 | .2400 | |
| Shanghai—tael | .3038 | .3038½ | * |
| India—rupee | .3600 | .3600 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .4935 | .4940 | .4984 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4962½ | .4962½ | .50 |
| Sts Stlments—dol | .5625 | .5625 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—peso | .3333¼ | .3330 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0835 | .0840 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .9662 | .9662 | .9737 |
| Perp—pound | .2750 | .2750 | .40 |
| Uruguay—peso | .7200 | .7200 | 1.0342 |
| **North America** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | 1.00 | 1.00 1-64 | 1.00 |

*Far unsettled.

### LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 7 (AP)—Money today was 1¾ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2⅛ per cent; three months 2⅝@2⅞ per cent.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

**Closing Prices**

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Range in $ | Div. | | Sales | High | Low | Last Mar. 7 | Last Mar. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¼ | 9 | | .. | Abitibi | 300 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| 32½ | 16⅛ | 1.60 | | Adams Ex | 600 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21⅝ |
| 37 | 22½ | 2 | | Adams Mill | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28½ |
| 23½ | 21½ | 1.40 | | Addressograph | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 5½ | 2⅞ | .. | | Adv-Rumely | 400 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | .. |
| 20½ | 11⅝ | .. | | Adv-Ru pf | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| ⅞ | ⅜ | .. | | Ahumada | 100 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | .. |
| 109⅜ | 93½ | | 3† | Air Reduc | 900 | 100½ | 99¾ | 100½ | 99½ |
| 10⅝ | 9⅜ | .60 | | Airway El | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 9½ | 7 | .40 | | Alaska Jun | 1300 | 9½ | 8⅝ | 9 | 9 |
| 8½ | 6½ | .. | | Albany PWP | 1400 | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6½ | .. |
| 12¾ | 7⅜ | | | Alleghany | 1100 | 10¼ | 9⅝ | 10⅜ | 10 |
| 59⅛ | 39⅝ | 5½ | | Alleghany pf | 400 | 53⅝ | 53 | 53⅝ | 54 |
| 182¾ | 153½ | | 6‡ | Allied Chem | 2900 | 161¼ | 158¾ | 161¼ | 165 |
| 42¾ | 32⅛ | | 3 | Allis-Chal | 500 | 37⅝ | 35½ | 37¾ | 38 |
| 18⅞ | 15 | | 2 | AL Port Cem | 100 | 17 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 21 | 17½ | | 2 | Amerada | 300 | 18¼ | 18 | 18¼ | 18⅝ |
| 62¾ | 54⅛ | | 2†‡ | Am Bk Note | 200 | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 57¼ |
| 29⅝ | 20 | | .. | Am Ag Ch of Del | 300 | 24½ | 24½ | 24¼ | 25½ |
| 4¾ | 2½ | | .. | Am Beet S | 200 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. |
| 17⅝ | 8 | | .. | Am Beet S pf | 60 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | .. |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | | .. | Am Br Boy | 400 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 63 | 45¼ | | 7 | Am Br Vv pf | 70 | 59¾ | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| 129⅜ | 106¼ | | 4† | Am Can | 6900 | 123⅝ | 120½ | 130½ | 130¾ |
| 43¾ | 29⅛ | | 2 | Am Chain | 400 | 34¾ | 34 | 34½ | 34 |
| 46⅞ | 38¼ | | 2† | Am Chicle | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45¼ |
| 21¼ | 14¼ | 1.40 | | Am Colortype | 100 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 19¼ |
| 14⅛ | 9 | 1.60‡ | | Am Com Alc | 400 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ |
| 33⅛ | 19 | | 4 | Am European | 300 | 32 | 31⅜ | 32 | 32 |
| 51¾ | 36¾ | | .. | Am & FPw | 45900 | 46½ | 42⅝ | 46 | 45 |
| 90 | 74 | | 6 | Am & FP 6 | 1100 | 87⅞ | 87½ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 79⅛ | 67½ | | 7 | Am & FP 2pf | 200 | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71½ |
| 10⅜ | 7 | | .. | Am Hawaii | 200 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 14⅛ | 10½ | | .. | Am Hide pf | 100 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 77¾ | 74 | | 6 | Am Ice pf | 1500 | 76 | 76 | 76 | .. |
| 26 | 18½ | | 2‡ | Am Int Corp | 1400 | 23¼ | 22 | 23¼ | 22½ |
| 30¾ | 20⅝ | | 2 | Am Loco | 400 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 27½ |
| 83 | 72⅛ | | 7 | Am Loco pf | 100 | 83½ | 82½ | 83½ | 84¾ |
| 7 | 3½ | | .. | Am Mach & Met | 400 | 6¼ | 5¾ | 6¼ | 5⅝ |
| 23¾ | 16⅜ | | 3 | Am Metals | 200 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 21 |
| 57⅞ | 50 | | 3† | Am News | 10 | 57 | 57 | 57 | .. |
| 39⅞ | 22½ | | 7 | Am Nat G pf | 20 | 25½ | 25½ | 36½ | 36 |
| 64⅞ | 45 | | 1‡ | Am Pw&Lt | 1200 | 60⅞ | 57⅝ | 60⅞ | 59¾ |
| 81 | 80 | | 5 | Am P&L pf st | 400 | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 80¾ |
| 21¼ | 15½ | | 1 | Am Radiat | 400 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | 18¾ |
| 12⅜ | 7 | | .. | Am Repub | 100 | 10⅜ | 10¾ | 10⅜ | 10 |
| 37⅜ | 26⅜ | | 2‡ | Am Roll Mill | 9000 | 29 | 28⅞ | 29 | 27 |
| 66 | 57 | | 5 | Am Saf Raz | 300 | 63 | 61¼ | 63 | 61¼ |
| 1⅝ | ⅜ | | .. | Am Ship | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 58½ | 40½ | | 4 | Am Smelt | 2100 | 52⅝ | 51 | 52¾ | 52 |
| 136¼ | 159 | | 7 | Am Smelt pf | 300 | 136⅜ | 136¼ | 136⅜ | .. |
| 31¼ | 25 | | 3 | Am Sti Fnd | 200 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 28 |
| 113 | 110 | | 7 | Am Sti F pf | 50 | 111⅝ | 111½ | 111½ | 112¼ |
| 47 | 37 | | 2† | Am Stores | 2200 | 47⅛ | 47¾ | 47⅜ | 47 |
| 57½ | 42¾ | | 5 | Am Sugar | 200 | 52⅜ | 52¼ | 52⅝ | 52¾ |
| 23½ | 15¼ | | 5 | Am Tel&Cab | 130 | 20 | 18⅞ | 19 | 20¼ |
| 201½ | 178¼ | | 9 | Am Tel&T | 2300 | 197⅜ | 195¼ | 197⅜ | 196 |
| 80⅜ | 53¾ | | 3 | Am Wat W | 3500 | 73⅞ | 70½ | 73¼ | 71 |
| 105½ | 101¼ | | 6 | Am Wat W 6 | 100 | 106½ | 105½ | 105½ | .. |
| 79 | 54¼ | | .. | Am W W ct | 300 | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73⅛ | 71 |
| 35⅜ | 21 | | .. | Am Wool pf | 700 | 31¼ | 29½ | 30½ | 30 |
| 43¼ | 29¾ | | 2½ | Anaconda | 4700 | 40½ | 39½ | 40½ | 39½ |
| 36 | 27 | | 2.40 | Anchor Cap | 300 | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30⅞ |
| 18 | 15½ | | 2 | Arch Dan | 100 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16 |
| 72 | 60¼ | | 7 | Armour D pf | 100 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | 63¼ |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | | .. | Arm Ill A | 300 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 47 | 25 | | .. | Arm Ill pf | 100 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 28 |
| 28⅞ | 24⅛ | | 4 | Asso Apparl | 1200 | 27 | 23¾ | 24 | 24½ |
| 28½ | 22 | | 2½ | Asso Dry G | 200 | 27 | 26½ | 27 | 26 |
| 203¾ | 179⅛ | | 10 | Atchison | 500 | 196 | 190¾ | 196 | 190¼ |
| 23⅝ | 18 | | 1 | Atl Refin | 900 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | 20 |
| 217½ | 101½ | | 4‡ | Auburn Auto | 5900 | 183½ | 179 | 182 | 181½ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅞ | | .. | Austin N | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 6⅛ | 3 | | .. | Aviation | 200 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5⅜ | 5¼ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27½ | 20¾ | 1¾ | | Baldwin | 1400 | 25¼ | 24½ | 25¼ | 24⅜ |
| 87⅞ | 68⅛ | | 7 | Balt & O | 400 | 77½ | 77 | 77½ | 76½ |
| 80½ | 72¼ | | 4 | Balt & O pf | 100 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79⅝ |
| 107 | 103 | | 6½ | Bamber pf | 10 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 14½ | 11¼ | | 1 | Barnsdall A | 1300 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | 12¼ |
| 79⅜ | 65 | | 4 | Beatrice | 1400 | 73¾ | 73 | 73 | 74 |
| 25½ | 16⅜ | | 1 | Bendix | 600 | 22⅜ | 21½ | 22⅜ | 22 |
| 44⅞ | 32¼ | | 2 | Bent & Co | 100 | 43¼ | 42¾ | 43¼ | 42½ |
| 70⅜ | 45⅝ | | 6 | Beth Steel | 11900 | 64¾ | 62 | 64¼ | 62⅝ |
| 123 | 114½ | | 7 | Beth Steel pf | 300 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 29 | 24 | | 1½ | Blaw Knox | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 26½ | 27¾ |
| 35 | 20¾ | | 1½ | Bohn Alum | 100 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30¾ |
| 75⅜ | 67½ | | 3† | Borden | 1800 | 73¼ | 72¼ | 73¼ | 72 |
| 30¾ | 20⅝ | | 4 | Borg Warner | 2500 | 28¼ | 27 | 28¼ | 27⅛ |
| 2¼ | 1½ | | .. | Bot M A pf | 20 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 22¾ | 16½ | | 1½ | Briggs | 1600 | 20⅜ | 19¼ | 20⅜ | 19½ |
| 5¼ | 2 | | .. | Brockway | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 69⅜ | 58¾ | | 4 | Bklyn Man T | 1300 | 67¼ | 64⅜ | 66⅝ | 64 |
| 94¼ | 85⅜ | | 6 | Bklyn Man pf | 100 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91½ |
| 58 | 52 | | 5 | Bklyn-Qu'n pf | 100 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 125 | 103 | | 5 | Bkyn Un G | 200 | 118½ | 118¼ | 118½ | 121½ |
| 9½ | 5½ | | .. | Bruns Term | 100 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | 8 |
| 20⅞ | 14¼ | | 1 | Bucyrus | 700 | 18 | 17¾ | 18 | 17½ |
| 113¾ | 111¾ | | 7 | Bucyrus pf | 20 | 113 | 113 | 113 | .. |
| 34⅞ | 25 | | 2½ | Bucy cv pf | 100 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 32 |
| 5⅞ | 4 | | 1 | Budd Mfg | 100 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5 |
| 13 | 9 | | 1 | Budd Wheel | 400 | 11⅞ | 11½ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| 23 | 11¾ | | .. | Bullard | 800 | 16¼ | 15⅜ | 16¼ | 15½ |
| 15¾ | 11¼ | | 1½ | Bulova Watch | 1900 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | 12⅞ |
| 32¼ | 21½ | | 1 | Burroughs | 3500 | 29½ | 28½ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 2 | 1½ | | .. | Butte Cop | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 1¾ | 1 | | .. | Butte & Sup | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 20⅜ | 12¾ | | .. | Butterick | 500 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | 17 |
| 69¾ | 37⅝ | | .. | Byers | 4000 | 63¼ | 60⅜ | 63⅜ | 61½ |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15½ | 11¾ | | 1 | Campbell | 1000 | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 11⅜ | 8 | | .. | Calu & Hecla | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 40¼ | 29⅞ | | 6 | Canada Dry | 2000 | 36½ | 35⅜ | 36 | 36¼ |
| 45⅞ | 38½ | | 2½ | Can Pac | 1600 | 43⅝ | 43 | 43¼ | 42⅝ |
| 22½ | 17¾ | 1.60 | | Cannon Mills | 100 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | 21⅝ |
| 16 | 9½ | | .. | Capital Adm | 100 | 13⅝ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13½ |
| 92 | 85 | | 4 | Caro C&O | 10 | 91 | 91 | 91 | .. |
| 131½ | 81¾ | | 6 | Case Thresh | 11000 | 111⅜ | 108¼ | 110¾ | 108⅞ |
| 52½ | 26⅞ | | 3 | Caterpillar | 1700 | 46⅝ | 45¼ | 46¼ | 45¾ |
| 4 | 2⅛ | | .. | Cav-Dobbs | 400 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 24⅞ | 20 | | 1½ | Cen Aguirre | 200 | 20½ | 20 | 20¼ | 21½ |
| 30⅛ | 22½ | | 2 | Cerro de P | 600 | 26¼ | 25¾ | 26¼ | 25⅞ |
| 4⅞ | 2¼ | | | Certi-Teed | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ |
| 23¼ | 17¾ | 1.80 | | Checker Cab | 800 | 18⅞ | 18 | 18⅞ | 18½ |
| 54⅛ | 40 | | 3 | Ches Corp | 1400 | 47 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 46½ | 39½ | | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 300 | 42⅝ | 42⅜ | 42⅝ | 42¼ |
| 2⅞ | ⅞ | | .. | Chi & Alton | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| 1⅞ | ¾ | | .. | Chi & Alt pf | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7⅞ | 6⅛ | | .. | Chi Gt West | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 26⅜ | 19¼ | | 1 | Chi Gt W pf | 100 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 15⅜ | 9½ | | .. | Chi M&SP pf | 1000 | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11¼ |
| 11 | 7 | | | Chi RI | 100 | 59⅛ | 59½ | 59½ | 58⅝ |
| 15⅛ | 9½ | | .. | Chi Pneu | 600 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 12⅛ | 12 |
| 100¾ | 94 | | 7 | Chi RI 7% | 100 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | .. |
| 11⅞ | 10½ | | 3 | Chick Cot O | 100 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 33¾ | 25½ | | 2.40 | Childs | 1100 | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ | 32 |
| 24⅜ | 15⅞ | | 1 | Chrysler | 9500 | 24½ | 22⅜ | 24½ | 22¾ |
| 84 | 67¾ | | 6½ | City Ice pf | 20 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 43⅜ | 23¼ | | .. | City Stores | 100 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | .. |
| 170 | 142¼ | | 7% | Coca Cola | 800 | 165⅝ | 162 | 164⅝ | 163 |
| 17⅜ | 9 | | .. | Collins&A | 1400 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 14⅜ | 14¼ |
| 74 | 72 | | 7 | Collins&A pf | 100 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ | .. |
| 32¼ | 21⅞ | | 1 | Colo Fl&I | 1600 | 28⅝ | 27½ | 28⅝ | 27⅝ |
| 45 | 33¼ | | 2‡ | Colum Gas | 9500 | 42⅜ | 41 | 42⅜ | 41 |
| 108½ | 100⅞ | | 6 | Col Gas pf A | 100 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107¾ |
| 111⅝ | 73⅛ | | 6 | Col Carbon | 3000 | 95½ | 94¼ | 95½ | 93⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 7¾ | | ¾ | Col Graph | 50000 | 15½ | 13⅝ | 14⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 23¼ | 18½ | | 2 | Com Cred | 1400 | 23 | 21 | 23 | 21 |
| 85¾ | 76½ | | 6½ | Com Cr 1pf | 50 | 85¾ | 85½ | 85½ | .. |
| 23½ | 20 | | 1½ | Com Credit pf | 20 | 23 | 23 | 23 | .. |
| 24¼ | 21½ | | 2 | Com Cr pf B | 20 | 23⅞ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 33 | 25 | | 1.60‡ | Com Inv Tr | 800 | 31 | 30⅜ | 30⅞ | 30½ |
| 21½ | 15½ | | 1 | Com Sol | 8500 | 19⅞ | 18⅞ | 19⅞ | 19¼ |
| 12 | 8 | | .60 | Comwlth So | 7500 | 11⅜ | 10⅝ | 11⅜ | 11 |
| 99⅜ | 91½ | | 6 | CComwlth So 6pf | 300 | 98¼ | 98 | 98½ | 97¾ |
| 11⅜ | 6⅜ | | .. | Congoleum | 700 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10½ | 9⅞ |
| 15 | 9⅝ | | .. | Con Film | 600 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 103 | 82⅛ | | 4 | Con Gas | 10000 | 102 | 99¼ | 102 | 100 |
| 104¼ | 101½ | | 5 | Con Gas pf | 400 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ | 103 |
| 8⅛ | 6½ | | | Container A | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 3 | 2¼ | | | Container B | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 30 | 17¾ | | .. | Cont Bak A | 1100 | 25 | 24¼ | 25 | 24¾ |
| 3⅜ | 1¾ | | .. | Cont Bak B | 800 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 77½ | 67¼ | | 8 | Cont Bak pf | 400 | 74⅝ | 74⅜ | 74⅜ | 75 |
| 57⅝ | 41 | | 2½ | Cont Can | 1400 | 54⅝ | 53⅛ | 54⅝ | 57⅜ |
| 51⅞ | 41 | | 2.40 | Cont Ins | 2000 | 49⅛ | 48½ | 49 | 48½ |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | | .. | Cont Motors | 1600 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | 4 |
| 12 | 9¼ | | .. | Cont Oil | 1800 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¼ |
| 12 | 8¼ | | .. | Cont Shares | 2500 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | 9¾ |
| 86⅝ | 76½ | | 3† | Corn Prod | 3500 | 82⅜ | 81⅝ | 82⅜ | 82 |
| 149⅞ | 146⅞ | | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 80 | 149¼ | 149¼ | 149¼ | 149¼ |
| 18 | 8¼ | | | Coty | 600 | 15 | 14 | 14¾ | 14 |
| 6⅞ | 4 | | 1 | Crown Zell | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5⅛ |
| 106 | 103 | | 7 | Crucible pf | 20 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103¼ | .. |
| 25⅝ | 1⅛ | | .. | Cuba Cane Prod | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 5⅞ | 4 | | .. | Cuba Co | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. |
| 1½ | ½ | | .. | Cub Dom S | 200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 100 | 89¾ | | 6† | Curtis Pub | 100 | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91 |
| 5⅞ | 2⅝ | | .. | Curtiss Wr | 1900 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ | 5 |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 13½ | | .. | Davison | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19½ |
| 190 | 175 | | 8 | Det Edison | 300 | 190 | 189 | 189 | .. |
| 23 | 14¾ | | .. | Diamond M | 1900 | 23 | 21½ | 23 | 21¾ |
| 11⅜ | 8⅞ | | .. | Dome Mines | 1100 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11⅜ | .. |
| 21¾ | 14½ | | 1.20 | Dom Stores | 100 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 102⅞ | 83¼ | | 4‡ | Dupont | 3700 | 100 | 96 | 96 | 96⅛ |
| 121⅜ | 118¾ | | 6 | Dupont deb | 200 | 121¾ | 121¾ | -21¾ | .. |
| 103⅛ | 103 | | 8 | Duplan S pf | 50 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13¼ | 7½ | | | Eastern RM | 400 | 11 | 11 | 11 | .. |
| 185¾ | 143⅜ | | 5† | East Kodak | 1900 | 171⅞ | 167⅜ | 171⅞ | 167 |
| 70 | 48⅝ | | 1.60 | Eaton Axle | 700 | 19⅞ | 18¾ | 19⅞ | 19½ |
| 68⅜ | 50⅜ | | 6 | Elec Auto Lt | 11700 | 67¼ | 65 | 67½ | 65¼ |
| 3⅞ | 2½ | | .. | Elec Boat | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 60¾ | 38¼ | | 1 | Elec P&L | 12100 | 57⅜ | 54⅜ | 57⅜ | 54¾ |
| 117 | 115 | | 3½ | El P&L 80% pd | 20 | 117 | 117 | 117 | .. |
| 96½ | 86 | | 6 | El P&L pf | 1000 | 95½ | 95 | 95 | 95½ |
| 65⅝ | 50⅞ | | 5 | Elec Sto Bat | 500 | 64⅝ | 64 | 64⅝ | 64⅜ |
| 39¾ | 28 | | | Erie | 100 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33 |
| 45½ | 39 | | 4 | Erie 1pf | 100 | 44 | 44 | 44 | .. |
| 12½ | 9 | | .. | Eureka Vac | 200 | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10¾ |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39⅜ | 22 | | 1.60 | Fairb Morse | 400 | 28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ | 28¾ |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | | | Fashion Pk | 100 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 6 |
| 49⅞ | 41 | | 1½ | Fed Lt&Tr | 100 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 30 | 22 | | 2.40 | Fed Wat Svc | 100 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27¼ |
| 56¼ | 46¼ | | 2.60 | Fidelity Ins | 200 | 54¾ | 54¼ | 54¾ | .. |
| 55 | 41 | | 2½ | First Nat St | 400 | 54½ | 53⅝ | 54½ | 53⅞ |
| ⅞ | ½ | | .. | Fisk Rubber | 1200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 3 | 2 | | .. | Fisk Rub 1pf | 10 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 3⅛ |
| 64½ | 41½ | | 2 | Foster & Wh | 1300 | 58¼ | 56 | 58 | 56 |
| 32 | 22¼ | | | Fourth Nat Inv | 300 | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ | 30 |
| 38⅜ | 25⅝ | | 4 | Fox A | 900 | 34 | 32¾ | 34 | 33 |
| 42 | 28½ | | 4 | Freeport Tx | 700 | 38 | 37 | 38 | 36⅞ |
| 85 | 65 | | 6‡ | Fuller 2pf | 50 | 65 | 65 | 65 | 65 |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 | 50½ | | 5 | Gamewell | 40 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 7¼ | 4½ | | | Gen Am Inv | 400 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | .. |
| 73⅛ | 57¼ | | 4 | Gen Am Tk | 500 | 69⅜ | 67 | 69⅜ | 67⅜ |
| 45½ | 24¼ | | 3 | Gen Amhalt | 900 | 37⅛ | 36¾ | 37½ | 37 |
| 13 | 7 | | | Gen Cable | 200 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 65 | 40½ | | 7 | Gen Cable pf | 70 | 52½ | 50 | 50 | 53 |
| 84¾ | 41⅜ | | 1.60 | Gen Elec | 12100 | 51¼ | 50¼ | 51⅛ | 50¾ |
| 55 | 47¾ | | 3 | Gen Foods | 1200 | 53 | 52⅜ | 50 | 52¾ |
| 73 | 54 | | 6 | Gen G&E cv pf | 1300 | 71 | 69⅜ | 70⅜ | 71 |
| 5½ | 4⅛ | | 1½‡ | Gen G&E A | 1100 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7⅞ | 7⅛ |
| 48¾ | 44 | | 3† | Gen Mills | 100 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 45⅝ |
| 45⅝ | 35¾ | | 3 | Gen Motors | 18100 | 44½ | 42⅜ | 44⅝ | 43 |
| 100⅛ | 95 | | | Gen Mot 5% pf | 1600 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 23 | 14⅛ | | 6a | Gen Pub Svc | 700 | 21¾ | 20¾ | 21⅜ | 20 |
| 21⅞ | 8¼ | | | Gen Theater | 400 | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 13¼ | 12½ |
| 84½ | 68 | | 5 | Gen Ry Sig | 100 | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 112½ | 104⅜ | | 6 | Gen Rv S pf | 100 | 114 | 114 | 114 | .. |
| 9¼ | 5¼ | | | Gen Realty | 1900 | 9¼ | 8¼ | 9 | 8¾ |
| 34⅞ | 21¾ | | | Gillette | 1700 | 30 | 29¼ | 30 | 29¼ |
| 70 | 65½ | | 5 | Gimbel pf | 100 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69⅞ |
| 7⅞ | 4⅜ | | | Gimbel Br | 200 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6¼ |
| 16⅛ | 8⅜ | | | Glidden | 400 | 11 | 10⅜ | 11 | 10⅜ |
| 9¼ | 4 | | | Gobel (Adolf) | 4100 | 9¼ | 8¼ | 9 | 8⅜ |
| 39⅝ | 31½ | | 2½ | Goebel Brew | 1700 | 33¼ | 31¾ | 33¼ | 33 |
| 20⅝ | 13¼ | | 4 | Goodrich | 400 | 17⅛ | 16¾ | 17⅛ | 16 |
| 68 | 50 | | 7 | Goodrich pf | 100 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 63 |
| 53¾ | 33⅜ | | 5 | Goodyear | 500 | 47⅜ | 46½ | 47½ | 47 |
| 91 | 81 | | 7 | Goodyear 1pf | 100 | 89 | 89 | 89 | .. |
| 5¾ | 3⅞ | | | Graham-P | 200 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| 23⅝ | 15½ | | 2 | Granby | 500 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | 20 |
| 17⅞ | 10⅝ | | | Grand Union | 400 | 17⅞ | 16⅝ | 17⅞ | 16⅝ |
| 29¾ | 20 | | 3 | Granite City | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 34½ | 23¾ | | 1 | Grant (WT) | 2900 | 34⅛ | 32¼ | 34½ | 33 |
| 22 | 15½ | | 2.25 | Gt Nor Ore | 400 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 11⅞ | 7¾ | | 2.80 | Grt W Sug | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | .. |

| 1931 High | 1931 Low | Range in $ | Div. | | Sales | High | Low | Last Mar. 7 | Last Mar. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6¾ | 2½ | | .. | Grisby Gru | 1600 | 3⅞ | 3⅝

# WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

## Some Further Gain in United States—Better Reports From Europe

On the one hand, gains in steel mill operations, better demand for copper, continuance of brisk business in textiles and a still firmer tendency in raw wool markets; on the other hand a batch of poor earnings statements from corporations and reductions and omissions of dividends in considerable number—this is the picture of contrast offered in the week's news of business in the United States.

The fact that the bright side of the picture has to do with the present while the dark side is a reflection of past events is furnishing sentiment with encouragement.

Steel operations advanced this week at a rate in excess of the last several weeks. Talk of a price rise has been heard, but it is felt any advance in the near future will be more in the way of a trial of conditions than of a general hardening of the price structure.

From some sections of the country this week have come reports of increasing industrial activity with consequent improvement in employment conditions.

### Financing Sharply Higher

Financing by bonds this week increased sharply over last week's total, due to the inclusion of $100,000,000 City of New York bonds. The total for the week was $126,240,044, compared with $23,036,000 last week and $100,673,000 for the corresponding period of 1930.

Bank clearings amounted to $9,862,022,000, compared with $7,041,941,000 last week, a holiday week, and with $11,776,967,000 in the corresponding period of 1930. There is here shown an increase of 39.9 per cent over last week, but a decrease of 16.3 per cent from the like week a year ago.

Indicators of commodity price trends showed a sagging tendency during February, the decline being especially marked in the farm products group.

The upward trend in wholesale and retail activity continues, according to latest reports from the business services, which note larger chain store sales.

### European Trade Conditions

Developments abroad are regarded favorably by business interests. In Great Britain and Germany the employment situation has shown some slight improvement. The better outlook for Indian affairs, the naval agreement and promise of more flexibility in European capital conditions are noted among the constructive features of the economic situation. Commodity prices are improving.

From Great Britain come reports of increased sales of textiles to South America. In some other basic industries, such as steel and iron and coal, business is still slow. Conferences between Dutch and British interests have led to some firming of the price of rubber.

Sentiment in Germany seems confused. The better tone of security markets on the one hand is offset by the low levels of operations in basic industries, and opinion is divided on the outlook for German business.

### Leading Stock Markets

Less certainty on the part of buyers was evident in this week's New York stock market. Price trends were highly irregular, with the utility stocks, however, showing independent strength. Brokers' loans declined slightly from last week's total.

At London the stock market began the week cheerfully. A large volume of business in some issues was reported and the tone was firmer. Reports from Wall Street had an unfavorable effect on some international issues later, but the market otherwise continued to show strength.

Trading on the Paris Bourse reflected the uncertainty prevalent in France concerning the economic outlook. The market was quiet, failing to respond to favorable political developments, but prices held fairly steady throughout most of the week.

Berlin began the week aspiciously. Prices were strong and trading lively. Later dealings, however, were featured by profit-taking which reduced many of the earlier gains. The late weakness was attributed partly to unsettlement in the New York stock market.

## UNITED STATES RUBBER HAS LOSS

United States Rubber Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, consolidated net loss of $6,980,141 after interest, depreciation and other charges. After allowing for adjustments of book values, including all inventories of finished goods and raw materials, as well as provision for commitments and other contingencies to the amount of $11,083,799, a deficit of $18,063,940 was shown.

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, the company reported consolidated net income of $3,297,335 after interest, depreciation at the rate used in previous years, etc. After allowance for adjustment of value of rubber in inventories of $2,721,326, net income for the year of $576,009, before extraordinary expenses was shown. Provision for depreciation of plants was increased $1,490,421; extraordinary expenses amounted to $2,464,000, resulting in a deficit for the year of $3,378,412.

### TIMKEN DETROIT AXLE CO.

DETROIT, March 7—Timken Detroit Axle Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1930, net of $842,237 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividends, to 62 cents a share (par $10) on 992,096 shares of common, compared with $1,813,029 or $1.38 a share on 992,096 common shares in 1929.

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Purchases made will not involve responsibility on the part of the publishers.

## New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 83½ | 83⅛ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 83 | 83 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s ret | 83¼ | 83⅛ |
| Amer Ag Chem 7½s '41 | 105 | 105 |
| Am Beet Sugar 6s '35 | 43 | 43 |
| Amer Foreign Power 5s | 85¼ | 85 |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s ct '49 | 101 | 101 |
| Amer Inter 5½s cv '49 | 94 | 94 |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 102½ | 102⅛ |
| Amer T&T 4½s cv '39 | 131¼ | 131 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 107 | 106¾ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 109¼ | 109 |
| Amer Type Founders 6s '40 | 105 | 105 |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 102⅜ | 102¼ |
| Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Armour & Co 5½s '43 | 74 | 74 |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 98¾ | 98½ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s | 115½ | 115⅛ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| Atl Refining deb 5s '37 | 101⅝ | 101⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 98¼ | 98 |
| Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D | 104½ | 104⅜ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| Belding Hem 6s '36 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| Beth Steel Pur mon 5s '36 | 102 | 102 |
| Boston & Maine 5s '55 | 102½ | 102⅛ |
| Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34 | 105 | 105 |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 101 | 101 |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 104⅜ | 104¼ |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 100 | 100 |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '68 | 100 | 99⅝ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 87⅜ | 87 |
| Can Pacific 4½s '49 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 ct | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| Can Pacific 5s '54 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| Certainteed 5½s rpts '48 | 33½ | 33 |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Chicago & Alton Rr 3½s '50 | 79¾ | 79¼ |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 46½ | 46½ |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 68½ | 68 |
| Chicago M&StP 4¾s | 99½ | 99½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s '87 | 89 | 89 |
| Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Chicago & Nw 6½s '36 | 109 | 109 |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 99½ | 99 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s A | 92⅝ | 92¾ |
| Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63 | 115⅝ | 115⅝ |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Chile Copper 5s '47 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37 | 35 | 35 |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 99 | 99 |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 98 | 97 |
| Con Gas Co 5½s '45 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 105 | 105 |
| Crown Wil Paper 6s '51 | 92 | 92 |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww | 72¾ | 72½ |
| Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts | 46 | 45½ |
| Cuba RR 1st 5s '52 | 69 | 69 |
| Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31 | 100 | 99⅞ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Detroit Ed 4½s wi | 102⅜ | 102⅜ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 89½ | 89 |
| Dold Packing 6s '42 | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| Erie RR cv 4s A '53 | 77 | 77 |
| Erie RR 5s '67 | 79½ | 79½ |
| Erie RR gen '75s | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 | 96½ | 96 |
| Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 102 | 102 |
| Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52 | 20 | 19⅞ |
| Gen Baking Co 5½s | 93½ | 92½ |
| Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47 | 83½ | 83½ |
| Gen Investment 5s | 89 | 86 |
| Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37 | 103¾ | 103½ |
| Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 | 95½ | 95½ |
| Gen Theater Equip 6s | 67 | 66¼ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 90¼ | 90¼ |
| Gould Coupler 6s '40 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Great Northern 1st | 101 | 101 |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Great Northern 5½s '52 | 110 | 110 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 111¾ | 111⅝ |
| Houston Oil 5½s | 93 | 93 |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 59 | 59 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Inland Steel 4½s A '78 | 96 | 96 |
| Inland Steel 4½s R '81 | 96 | 96 |
| Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47 | 91¾ | 91⅜ |
| Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66 | 72 | 71¾ |
| Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66 | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 91¾ | 91¾ |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 37½ | 37½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 96 | 94 |
| Kan City So 1st 3s '50 | 81 | 81 |
| Kentucky Cen 4s '87 | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| Kinney & Co 7½s '36 | 89 | 89 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Lack Steel con 5s '50 | 104 | 104 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 64 | 64 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45 | 97½ | 97½ |
| McKesson & Robbins 5½s | 79½ | 79½ |
| Metro Edison 4½s | 101⅞ | 101⅞ |
| Metro Water 5½s | 71⅝ | 71⅛ |
| Mil E Ry & Lt rfg 6s '31 | 102½ | 102½ |
| Min StP & SSM 4½s '33 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s K | 94½ | 94½ |
| Montana Power 5s '43 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39 | 82 | 82 |
| Nash Chat & St L 4s '78 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 101½ | 101½ |
| NYC&HR con 4s '98 | 96⅝ | 96⅝ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013 | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 107 | 107 |
| NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| NY Chi & StL 5½s '74 | 106⅛ | 106⅝ |
| NY Chi & StL 6s A '31 | 101¼ | 101½ |
| NY Dock Co 5s '28 | 69½ | 69½ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '48 | 94⅝ | 94⅝ |
| NY NH&H cv 6s '40 | 117 | 1117 |
| NY Put 4s | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| NY Tel gen 4½s '39 | 103⅜ | 103¼ |
| NY Tel rfg 6s '41 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| NY W'chester & B 4½s '46 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| Nor Am Ed 5½s '63 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Nor Am Ed Co 5s | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 113½ | 113½ |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Old Ben Coal 6s '44 | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Ont Service 5½s | 91½ | 91½ |
| Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 95 | 95 |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 99½ | 99⅝ |
| Pac Tel @ Tel rfg 5s '52 | 104 | 104 |
| Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 | 64 | 64 |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 86⅞ | 86¾ |
| Paramount Bwy 5½s '51 | 104½ | 104⅜ |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s '47 | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 98 | 97⅞ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65 | 103 | 102½ |
| Penn Railroad 5s '64 | 105½ | 105 |
| Penn Railroad gen 5s '68 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ |
| Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36 | 110 | 10 |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47 | 109 | 109 |
| Pere Marquette 4s '56 | 94½ | 94½ |
| Phillips Pet 5½s '39 | 79 | 78½ |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 102¼ | 101⅞ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67 | 104 | 103¾ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| Phil & Read C&I 6s '49 | 79 | 79 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 105 | 105 |
| Port Gen Elec 4½s | 89½ | 89 |
| Postal Tel @ Cable 5s '53 | 68 | 65 |
| Pub Svc R&G 5s '65 | 106 | 106 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 92½ | 92¼ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 91½ | 89½ |
| Purity Baking 5s '48 | 97 | 97 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| Republic I&S sf 5s '40 | 99 | 99 |
| Rio G & W col 4s '49 | 97 | 97 |
| St Louis JM&S 4s R&G div '33 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 86 | 85¾ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 78¾ | 78½ |
| St Louis & SF 5s B '50 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Seaboard AL rfg 4s '50 | 45¾ | 45⅝ |
| Seabd AL con 6s '45 | 16 | 16 |
| Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B | 8 | 8 |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 89 | 87 |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 80 | 79¼ |
| Shell Union 5s ct ww '49 | 81 | 79¾ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 95½ | 95 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 99½ | 99 |
| Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38 | 102 | 101¾ |
| Smith A O 6½s '33 | 103 | 103 |
| Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41 | 105¼ | 105⅛ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 99⅛ | 98⅞ |
| Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 88 | 88 |
| Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 | 116½ | 116½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104⅛ | 103¾ |
| Stevens Hotel 6s '45 | 61 | 61 |
| Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 100½ | 100¼ |
| Tex & Pac 5s C '79 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Tex & Pac 5s D '80 wi | 99⅛ | 98¾ |
| Third Ave rfg 4s '60 | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Tol & O C 5s W div '35 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43 | 58 | 58 |
| Trumbell Steel 6s '40 | 98⅛ | 98⅜ |
| Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww | 97 | 97 |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Union Pacific 4s '68 | 94¼ | 94 |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 101½ | 101½ |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 71⅝ | 71½ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 102¾ | 102½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 74 | 74 |
| Vertientes Sugar 7s '42 | 29¾ | 28 |
| Virginia Ry 5s '63 | 108 | 108 |
| Virginia & S'west con 5s '58 | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| Wabash RR 5½s '75 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Warner Quinlan 6s '39 | 59½ | 59½ |
| Warner Sugar rfg 7s '39 | 106 | 105⅞ |
| Warner Bros Pict 6s '39 | 57¼ | 55¾ |
| Washington W P 5s '39 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 93 | 93 |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Western NY & Pa 5s '37 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Western Union 6½s '36 | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 104 | 103⅞ |
| Wheeling L Erie 1st 5s '30 | 109 | 109 |
| Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 | 102 | 101¾ |

### FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 76 | 76 |
| Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 61⅝ | 61⅝ |
| Antioquia 2d 7s '57 | 61 | 61 |
| Antioquia 7s A '45 | 63½ | 62 |
| Antioquia 7s D '45 | 63 | 62½ |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 95½ | 95 |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 95⅝ | 95⅝ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 95¼ | 95⅛ |
| Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61 | 95 | 95 |
| Argentine Gov 6s '58 B | 95¼ | 95⅛ |
| Austria 4½s '56 | 65 | 65 |
| Australia 5s '55 | 72 | 72 |
| Australia 5s '57 | 72 | 71⅞ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s ct '57 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Austria (Gov) 7s '43 | 108½ | 108½ |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 110¼ | 110 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 114 | 114 |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 110⅝ | 110½ |
| Belgium King) 7½s '45 | 114 | 114 |
| Bergen (City) 6s '49 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Bergen 5s '60 | 96½ | 96 |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 86¼ | 86¼ |
| Berlin Elec 6½s '51 | 81⅝ | 81¾ |
| Bogota (City) 8s '48 | 86 | 86 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69 | 29½ | 29 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58 | 29 | 29 |
| Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47 | 40 | 40 |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'27 | 69½ | 68 |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 68½ | 68¼ |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 91 | 90 |
| Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww | 73¾ | 73½ |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 99¼ | 99 |
| Brisbane 6s '50 | 78½ | 75 |
| Budapest (City) 6s '62 | 77½ | 76⅞ |
| Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov) | 78½ | 78½ |
| Buenos Aires 6½s '58 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '36 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| Canada (Dom) 6s '31 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Chile (Bank) 6s '61 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '60 | 84 | 83 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 84 | 84 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 84 | 83 |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept | 83½ | 83½ |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 84 | 83 |
| Chile (Rep) '60 Jan | 85 | 85 |
| Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48 | 69 | 69 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 72 | 72 |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 73¼ | 72 |
| Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53 | 96½ | 96½ |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '52 | 100 | 100 |
| Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51 | 76¾ | 76½ |
| Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59 | 62½ | 62½ |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 110 | 110 |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 101¼ | 101 |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Dresden 7s '45 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| Dutch El 6s '47 | 102¼ | 102 |
| Estonia Bank 7s '67 | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| Fremerican Dev 7½s '42 | 104¾ | 104½ |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 125¼ | 125½ |
| Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '35 | 94½ | 94⅜ |
| German 7s '49 | 105¼ | 105 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 88 | 88 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 82¾ | 82 |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 83 | 83½ |
| Germ El Pow '53 | 97 | 96 |
| Germ Gen Elec 6s '48 | 90 | 89½ |
| Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 | 97½ | 96 |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 84¼ | 83¾ |
| Good Hope I&SW 7s '45 | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| Graz 8s '54 | 101½ | 100½ |
| Greek 6s '68 | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Helsingfors 6½s '60 | 89 | 89 |
| Hungary (King) 7½s A '44 | 101½ | 101⅛ |
| Hungary Mun 7s '46 | 85 | 84½ |
| Hungary Mun 7½s '45 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 | 77½ | 77 |
| Italin Credit Con 7s A '37 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| Italian Pub Ntil 7s '52 | 95¼ | 95 |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 100½ | 100 |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50 | 94¾ | 94⅜ |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 100 | 100 |
| Jap (Im Gov 5½s '65 | 98½ | 95½ |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 105⅜ | 105½ |
| Karstadt 6s '43 | 73¼ | 73 |
| Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 | 92⅜ | 92 |
| Medellin 6½s '54 | 55 | 53½ |
| Meridionale El 7s '57 | 99 | 99 |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 89⅞ | 89¾ |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '58 | 54⅜ | 54½ |
| Netherlands (King) 6s '72 | 103½ | 103½ |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 66 | 65⅞ |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 66 | 65⅞ |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Norway (King) 5s '65 | 101 | 100¾ |
| Norway (King) 6s '43 | 106 | 106 |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 94 | 94 |
| Oslo (City) 6s '55 | 103 | 103 |
| Oslo G&E 5s '63 | 99 | 99 |
| Paris-Lyons-Mer 6s '58 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Paris-Lyons Med int ctf 7s '58 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '60 | 32¾ | 31¾ |
| Peru (Gov) 6s '61 | 32 | 32 |
| Peru (Gov) 7s '59 | 50 | 49 |
| Poland (Gov 6s '40 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 81¼ | 80⅝ |
| Poland (Gov) 8s '50 | 88 | 88 |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Queensland (State) 7s '41 | 95 | 95 |
| Rhine Main 7s '50 | 97½ | 97¼ |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 | 89¼ | 88 |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 85 | 84¾ |
| Rhinelbe 7s '46 | 91¾ | 91½ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 8½s '53 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46 | 77 | 77 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68 | 49¾ | 48 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66 | 56½ | 56 |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67 | 56 | 56 |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 89½ | 89¾ |
| Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww | 92½ | 92 |
| Rumania 7s '59 | 81 | 81 |
| Ruhr 6s | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| San Paulo (City) 8s '52 | 87 | 87 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68 | 51 | 49½ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s 56 | 68 | 68 |
| Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40 | 86¼ | 85¼ |
| Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Saxon State 7s '45 | 93 | 89½ |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62 | 82½ | 82 |
| Siemens 6½s '51 | 100 | 100 |
| Siemens 7s '35 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Silesia Bk 6s '47 | 77 | 77 |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '58 | 86¼ | 86 |
| Swiss Government 5½s '46 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| Toho Elec Pow 7s '55 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 93½ | 93½ |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 90½ | 90½ |
| Tyrol 7½s '55 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| U S S. Copenhagen 6s '37 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 | 78¾ | 78½ |
| Uni Stl W 6½s C '51 | 78½ | 78¼ |
| Unterelbe 6s '53 | 80 | 79 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64 | 81½ | 81 |
| Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46 | 81½ | 81⅜ |
| Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60 | 82 | 82 |
| Vienna 6s '52 | 88⅝ | 88⅝ |
| Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '53 | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| Warsaw 7s '58 | 68 | 66½ |
| Yokohama (City) 6s '61 | 99½ | 99⅜ |

### LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Mar 7 | Last Mar 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 101.24 | 101.24 | 102.24 | 101.27 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.28 | 102.24 | 102.28 | |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.23 | 103.21 | 103.21 | 103.25 |
| US 3½s '47 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.5 | 101.12 |
| US 4s '54 | 107.21 | 107.21 | 107.21 | 107.22 |

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

## COMMODITY PRICES SHOWING DISTINCTLY BETTER TENDENCIES

For the first time since deflation in both commodity and stock prices began 17 months ago, commodities are showing a distinctly firmer tone. A few of the more sensitive price indices have advanced, and this trend, following upon a period of comparative stability, begins to have the appearance of a definite reversal of direction, analogous to those which in the past have accompanied general business revival following depression.

The following table compares present prices (wholesale at New York unless otherwise noted) of a few leading commodities, with the 1931 lows and the prices of a year ago.

| | Current | 1931 Low | Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, July, Chic per bu | $ .64⅛ | $*.61½ | $1.09 |
| Corn, March (old) Chic per bu | .62 | .59⅜ | .82⅝ |
| Butter per lb | .28½ | .27 | .35¾ |
| Eggs, fresh per doz | .21 | .16 | .25½ |
| Pork, per cwt | 18.50 | 16.50 | 30.00 |
| Beef, per cwt | 17.00 | 16.50 | 29.00 |
| Copper, per lb | .10½ | .09½ | .18 |
| Tin, Straits pr lb | .36¾ | .35¼ | .35⅞ |
| Silver, per oz | .27⅛ | .25¾ | .40⅝ |
| Cotton, spot per lb | .11¼ | *.0945 | .146 |
| Petcloths (64x60) per yd | .05⅝ | *.04¾ | .06½ |
| Silk, per lb | 2.85 | 2.75 | 4.62½ |
| Rubber, spot, per lb | .0618 | .0735 | .15 |
| Hides, h nat strs, per lb | .08 | .07 | .14 |

*Late 1930 price.

## CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

February sales of chain systems compare:

S. H. KRESS & COMPANY

| | 1931 | 1930 | Inc. % |
|---|---|---|---|
| February sales | $4,487,051 | $4,641,583 | *3.3 |
| 2 months | 8,886,873 | 8,844,003 | 0.5 |

*Decrease.

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES CORP.

| | 1931 | 1930 | Inc. % |
|---|---|---|---|
| February sales | $360,219 | $368,723 | 3.2 |

F. & W. GRAND-SILVER STORES

| | 1931 | 1930 | Inc. % |
|---|---|---|---|
| February sales | $2,283,962 | $2,261,844 | 0.9 |
| 2 months | 4,505,163 | 4,421,907 | 1.8 |

McLELLAN STORES

| | 1931 | 1930 | Inc. % |
|---|---|---|---|
| February sales | $1,238,449 | $1,258,264 | .02 |
| 2 months | 2,545,638 | 2,480,788 | 2.73 |

SCHIFF COMPANY

| | 1931 | 1930 | Inc. % |
|---|---|---|---|
| February sales | $342,961 | $359,886 | 3.03 |
| 2 months | 1,686,345 | 1,695,141 | 4.09 |

The special article by G. R. Erieson, on Continental Can Company, will be found on Page 18.

# GRAIN MARKET RATHER QUIET DURING WEEK

## Traders Await End of Stabilization Activities—Corn Has Better Tone

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, March 7 — The export business in wheat is becoming more active, but it is a question whether any important quantity has been sold in one day, although the Farm Board is offering wheat at Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports on a competitive basis with other countries.

Domestic cash trade on the other hand is slow, as mills and flour buyers alike are permitting their stocks to run down in expectation that lower prices will be witnessed when stabilization operations cease.

Uncertainty over the developments in regard to government control continues to hang over the markets generally, precluding any activity in the speculative market, especially so far as wheat is concerned.

The winter wheat belt was given a pretty fair snow covering this week, which decreased the buying demand. Private estimates of farm reserves showed a greater quantity than a year ago, this notwithstanding the heavy primary arrivals for many weeks past, and in spite of the extra amount of feeding of wheat to stock this year.

Foreign conditions show no great change, and while it is expected the European and non-European requirements will be larger the next few months, there is too much competition to sell among the countries having big surplus stocks, and foreign buyers are taking their time in making commitments, with no evidence that they look for any materially higher prices.

Deficiency in moisture compared to normal is still great in the spring wheat country and also in Canada, but there is less apprehension over the winter wheat prospects, as there was little winter killing indicated.

A better tone was shown in corn than in wheat, the unfavorable weather being a steadying influence, while there was also less pressure to sell by the country, and indications were for smaller receipts. Up to this time, however, there has been no improvement of a sustained kind in the shipping demand, and the business in spot grain is light.

Private estimates of farm reserves showed all the way from 704,000,000 bushels to 775,000,000 bushels, compared with 989,000,000 bushels a year ago. On the basis of normal requirements, the supply of corn on the farms is far below usual needs, while visible stocks are much smaller than usual at this time.

Oats and rye have followed an irregular price course, with no significant price change. Rye is being withdrawn from store in fair volume at various terminals for industrial purposes, which tends to give support to the market on the setbacks.

## FALL RIVER COTTON CLOTH DEMAND HAS SMART IMPROVEMENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 7—During the week the local cloth market has shown an outstanding improvement. Volume business has been done in voiles, tarded and combed lawns and fancy marquisettes. Practically all available spot goods in these lines have been bought and contract orders run through the next two months.

Standard styles of sateens are scarce for immediate delivery. The wider sateens have been selling the last few days for April and May deliveries.

Wide odds of miscellaneous counts have been bought in quantity for spot delivery, with contract business being booked rather extensively.

Mill men generally admit that the situation here is better than at any time in the last year.

Today's quotations on standard goods are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5c; 27-in., 64x60s, 4¼c; 27-in., 56x52s, 3¾c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¾c.

## BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

| Sales | | High | Low | Last Mar. 7 | Last Mar. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55 | Am & Cont | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 94 | Am T&T | 197¼ | 195½ | 197¼ | 198¼ |
| 240 | Amoskeag | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | .. |
| 145 | Ariz Com | .80 | .80 | .80 | .. |
| 5 | Avia Sec | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4½ |
| 175 | Bos El | 70½ | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70½ |
| 125 | Bos El 2 pf | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 10 | B&M D sta | 134¾ | 134¾ | 134¾ | .. |
| 255 | B&M pr pf | 107 | 106½ | 106½ | .. |
| 20 | Bos Prop | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 5 | Brown pf | 55 | 55 | 55 | .. |
| 18 | Cr C & Int | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 6¾ |
| 50 | East SS | 26½ |

# JUSTICE HOLMES ADDS CHAPTER TO FINE HISTORY

(Continued from Page 1)

the United States unfold while he wrought his philosophy into the fabric of its institutions.

How large a share has been played by this quiet jurist in molding that transformation is only dimly indicated by the statement that he has written a majority or minority opinion in approximately 1000 cases while on the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and about the same number since he came to Washington.

A hundred years hence, as he observed of another judge on another occasion, "men who have never heard of him will be moving to the measure of his thought."

Waiting for Justice Holmes to come downstairs, the visitor recalls the shock of white hair, tufted eyebrows, fine Wellingtonian nose and curving mustaches as seen on the bench. A sculptor would call the head magnificent. Sitting with his associates he constantly takes notes, leaning forward, and interspersing the lawyer's arguments with keen questions. His sense of humor is never absent.

He has always been the wit of the court and even today, as he sits, by virtue of his length of service, on the right hand of Chief Justice Hughes, he will smile, and the heads of the two men will come together and the smile will be transferred behind discreetly intervening hands from the first judge to the second.

### Aides Come From Harvard

The Justice now lives alone in his quiet home. His secretary is one of a long succession of graduates fresh from the Harvard Law School, whom it has been his gracious custom to introduce, one each year, behind the scenes of the Supreme Court as his personal aide.

"The Justice will be here in a minute," says the servant. And in a brief space Justice Holmes comes slowly down the stairs.

The first meeting is unforgettable. Now the magnificent head, which one has studied on the Supreme Court bench, is turned straight at you. The thick white hair and eyebrows have a luminous quality which light the face, and there are, too, the valiant curving mustachios of the beau sabreur, that recall the Civil War experience of the valiant youngster, when he emerged in '64, a veteran of 23 and a colonel by brevet. It is a massive, a formidable head, with a certain winsome quality in eyes and mouth. Perhaps the appellation "handsomest man on the court" is as true now as when he came to it, slender and straight, in 1902.

### Greeting of Fine Courtesy

The caller is greeted with a fine courtesy, and a simplicity and naturalness that at once sets him at ease. Perhaps it is part of the aristocratic tradition that Justice Holmes gravely insists on the equality of the individual with whom he talks, and asks for opinions, and explores the truth of a matter cooperatively with his guest.

The conversation turns to literary style; to judicial opinions; to dissenting opinions. The Justice observes whimsically that any judge who seeks to reflect the various thoughts of a court in a single opinion must make certain sacrifices. As first drafted the document may bristle with good points, as its author supposes, like a Christmas pudding with plums; but here one brother judge shakes his head in dissent over this paragraph or epigram, and out it comes; and then another judge pulls out another plum, and so it goes. "Till at the end," says Justice Holmes with a twinkle, "my Christmas pudding is only a mass of sodden dough!"

One or two phrases of Justice Holmes give that savor of the man; his dislike of self-publicity; his faith in the value of quiet achievement.

"The root at once of joy and beauty is to put all one's powers to a great end—to hammer out as compact and solid a piece of work as one can, to try to make it first rate and to leave it unadvertised."

### Advice to "Young Feller"

"Do the handsome thing, young feller! Don't be content to be a lawyer; be a lawyer in the grand manner. If you are sailing an intellectual bark, prepare for rigors and head straight for the North Pole. If you want to hit a bird on the wing you must have all your will in a focus—every achievement is a bird on the wing. Forget subjectivities. Be a willing instrument."

Justice Holmes has written his individuality clearly into his opinions. He is noted for his pungency of expression, liberalism, and belief in the rights of the individual. His views have frequently brought him into disagreemnt with the majority of the court, particularly in social and more lately in tax matters, and the phrase "Holmes, Brandeis and Stone dissenting," has become famous.

Fundamentally, in his case, these dissents have sprung from a willingness to go further than some other judges in permitting states and communities "to experiment with novelty in fundamentals," as it has been said. He has believed that the Constitution is plastic and growing, and that it should be interpreted in a spirit that leaves room for social, economic or labor experiments among the states, even though he may not consider the laws wise in themselves. And though he has sought to safeguard the rights of individuals, he has never forgotten that an individual is also a member of society.

### "Great Dissenter" Absurd Term

Though Justice Holmes has delivered many dissenting opinions, the records show that for each case in which he has disagreed with the majority, there have been eight to ten in which he has agreed with it, and voiced its views; so that the appellation "The Great Dissenter" is absurd.

Personally, the Justice has the gift of making friends; he was ranked with Morley and Gambetta by Lord Haldane, as one of the three best talkers his Lordship had ever heard; his appeal to youth is irresistible—partly, perhaps, because he is himself inescapably young. His conversation is extraordinarily pungent, interspersed with phrases sometimes of the frankest Anglo-Saxon and again with flashing epigram.

When he first came to Washington he did not seclude himself, like most members of the court, but mingled constantly in the capital's social life. Such is the picture of a great jurist.

## Justice Holmes to Speak Over Radio Sunday Night

The radio program in honor of Justice Holmes begins at 10:30 tomorrow night. Charles E. Clark, dean of the Yale Law School, from the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, will introduce Chief Justice Hughes, who will speak from the Washington studio of the system.

Dean Clark afterward will introduce Charles A. Boston, president of the American Bar Association, who will speak from New York. Five minutes beginning at 10:55 have been reserved for Justice Holmes.

He may have more time if he wishes, but the probability is he will not take the five minutes allotted.

## 'Red' Propaganda Against Religion Assailed in Reich

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 6—Anti-religious propaganda in Germany carried on by Communists was vigorously attacked in the Reichstag yesterday by Dr. Joseph Wirth, one of the leaders of the Roman Catholic Party.

He flatly predicted that German sympathy and friendship for Russia would disappear if the Soviets did not cease promoting anti-religious agitation within the Reich. The German people would not tolerate such agitation, he declared, and would hold Russia responsible.

Herr Wirth described the Communistic press campaign in the Godless cause as brutal. The Reich would not stand the campaign any longer, not even for a few weeks, he insisted, and will use all its means to end the sacrilegious provocations of Godless meetings held in various parts of Berlin.

A debate followed in the Reichstag in which the speaker linked the anti-religious campaign with "drawing-room Bolshevism," which he claimed was spreading in Germany, even among leading representatives of German literature.

A visit to one of these Godless meetings in the heart of the labor district known as especially Communistic revealed that the propaganda is directed exclusively against the dogmatic view and not against God. Social and class distinctions were used as incendiary material and Soviet Russia described as perfect in every way.

The hall was only one-third filled, mostly by poorly dressed men obviously unemployed, who regarded the meeting as entertainment.

## Telephone-Radio Merger Dropped

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 6—The Radio Corporation of America and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation have scrapped their project for consolidating their interests, "when the law permitted," into an extensive American communications system which would have rivaled the British international telegraph, cable and wireless combine.

An announcement by Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the board of the Radio Corporation of America, and Sosthenes Behn, chairman of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, today said that the decision was necessitated because no legislative action has been taken to facilitate the consolidation.

The managements of the two companies have in no way altered their view, announced in their public statement of March 30, 1929, "that the unification of American record communication services would be to the interest of our country and people," the announcement said.

## Illinois Restores Rights of Judges

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Reversing a custom of a century's standing, criminal court judges in Chicago are now following a recent ruling of the Illinois Supreme Court which put an end to the practice of allowing juries to judge matters of law as well as of fact.

The crime commission, according to Col. Henry Barrett Chamberlin, its operating director, had sought to bring about this reform through legislative action for 10 years or more, which now becomes unnecessary following the Supreme Court ruling recently made public here although decreed late in December.

"It is gratifying to witness this forward step," Colonel Chamberlin said, "because Illinois has been a laggard in this matter long enough. All of the other states except three make the court the judge of the law. This should expedite the administration of criminal justice because it is a sane and sensible rule."

## OIL GROUP IN YEAR SELLS 285,680 SHARES

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—The general education board, established by John D. Rockefeller to promote education, disposed of 285,680 shares of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey common stock during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, its annual report disclosed.

At the close of the preceding fiscal year its holdings of Standard of New Jersey had formed its largest stock investment, the 437,680 common shares being carried on the books at ledger value of $12,386,213, an average of $28.30 a share. June 30, 1930, however, the board held 152,000 shares of Standard of New Jersey common, with a ledger value of $4,301,555.

## SHOWS AID CRAFTSMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Crafts exhibitions in rural England and Wales have been instrumental in obtaining orders to the value of £13,000 for craft workers in their respective localities during the past year. The exhibitions have been organized by the rural community councils, which have been organized in more than 20 counties. The councils have also established courses in designing and costing, linked up with the schools of art.

### UNION OIL CUTS CRUDE PRICE

Union Oil Co. of California has reduced the price of crude oil, averaging 50 cents a barrel for leading California fields.

# Continental Can Co. Sturdy Earner in Essential Industry

## Second Unit in Size, With Wide Diversity in Products and Territory—Splendid Financial Condition—Good Dividend Record—Favorable Outlook

By G. R. ERICSON

*Article 103 in the Series*

An industry little affected by periods of depression is that of canmaking.

Closely associated with the food industry, whose growth it parallels, it may be regarded as a fundamental activity which manifests a noteworthy stability in fat years and lean.

Another favorable factor is that the tin container industry is not overbuilt, there being only two important manufacturers of tin containers, who practically control the industry, and hence output has been regulated in accordance with demand.

Ranking as the second largest unit, Continental Can Company has a record of growth, earning power and efficiency which entitles it to consideration for inclusion in a select list of industrial concerns which grow with the country, and yield satisfactory returns to constantly enlarged numbers of stockholders.

Profits have advanced to a higher plateau consistently, and dividends have shown steady increase, with cash payments made in every one of the last 15 years except 1922. Even in the distinctly unfavorable year 1930, there was no diminution in earning power.

Organized in 1913 as a consolidation of several companies, Continental has engaged in an extensive expansion program, especially in recent years. Chiefly active in middle western and eastern states prior to 1925, it has broadened the scope of its operations rapidly. In 1913 it was operating eight plants in five cities. Today it has some 35 manufacturing plants strategically located throughout the country, and it sells all over the United States in competition with the leading maker.

### Extensive Expansion Program

It acquired the Los Angeles Can Company in 1926; the Seattle Can Company and Easton Can Company, San Jose, Calif., in 1927; the Passaic Metal Ware Company, Passaic, N. J.; Troyer-Fox Manufacturing Company, Seattle, Wash.; United States Can Company with plants in Illinois, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia; Southern Can Company, Baltimore; Wheeling Can Company in West Virginia; Bedford Can Company, Bedford, Va.; R. Hardesty Manufacturing Company, Denver, Colo., and New Orleans Can Company, New Orleans, La., in 1928.

In 1929 there were acquired the Manufacturers Can Company, Paterson, N. J.; Manhattan Can Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Federal Can Company, Nashville, Tenn.; Eastern Shore Can Company, Hurlock, Md.; Gille Manufacturing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; the Sociedad Industrial de Cuba, at Havana, which produces 80 per cent of all the cans made in Cuba; the Nashville Corrugated Box Company and the McDonald Machine Company, manufacturer of can-making machinery. In May, 1930, the company acquired a minority interest in the Metal Box & Printing Industries, Ltd., which is said to be making 60 per cent of the cans used in Great Britain.

Output of Continental Can includes not only food containers, but cans for numerous other products, such as paints, varnishes, candy, chemicals, baking powder, tea, coffee, greases, shoe polish, talcum powder, oils, toilet preparations, etc.

About two-thirds of the total output is sold to canners of fish, meat, fruits, vegetables and allied lines, with the miscellaneous use showing a constant tendency to increase. This diversification of product as well as of territory accounts for the steadiness of the company's sales and profits.

### Earnings Rise Steadily

Since 1922 earnings have risen steadily, except for a moderate recession in 1926. Net income in 1922 of $3,161,603 grew to $8,967,702 in 1929, with only an inconsequential decline in 1930 to $8,738,094.

Thus in seven years, profits jumped about 180 per cent. The higher net is due not merely to acquisition of other companies, but to increased efficiency, as indicated by greater percentage earned on total assets; 9.9 per cent in 1927, 10.6 per cent in 1928 and 10.8 in 1929. This percentage would have been higher in 1930, but for a charge against depreciation of $2,185,437 which was $350,000 larger than that of the previous year.

Net in 1930 was equal after charges to $5.04 a share, compared with $5.02 a share on the common in 1929 after preferred dividends and to $4.35 in 1928. Had it not been for heavier reserves, last year's net would have constituted a record.

Continental began 1931 in splendid financial condition, with total current assets of $38,205,000 and current liabilities of only $2,657,000, or a ratio of 12½ to 1. Of the former amount, cash is $13,421,649. This is less than the $16,025,668 reported for the previous year, but should, nevertheless, be ample for the company's operations.

Large cash holdings are essential in the can-making business due to credits that must be extended to growers and packers in the packing season. The cash position is all the more notable in that the company retired $4,093,700 preferred in January, 1930.

The balance sheet affords satisfactory reading to stockholders in that it shows the elimination of the $7 preferred stock, a reduction in inventory to $10,590,303 from $13,775,552 and an increase in surplus to $16,157,852 from $12,828,904. Investments rose $1,600,000 during the year and property investment gained about $2,000,000 to $45,852,680.

There is no funded debt. The goodwill item was written off several years ago.

### Good Dividend Record

The dividend record of the common stock is a good one. The first payment on the common was made in 1915 of $2.50, raised the following year to $5. Cash dividends were paid in every year except 1922 to date, and a total of 140 per cent in stock dividends disbursed, the last and largest being 100 per cent in November, 1928. The present rate of $2.50 annually is the equivalent of the $5 rate on the old no par stock.

The old $100 par stock was changed to no par in 1922 when 2 2-3 shares of new stock were exchanged for one old. In addition to stock dividends, rights to buy common at prices under the market were given stockholders in three recent years, the last one being in May, 1929, when shares were offered at $60 in the ratio of one new for every 10 held.

Assuming the retention of 100 shares bought in 1915 at $45 a share and the exercise of rights offered since then, the holder today would have 746 shares, worth at present market of $56 a share $41,776. Cash dividends in the interval to the end of 1930 would have amounted to about $16,800.

Outlook for 1931 is favorable. An increased demand for containers is expected, both in the United States, Canada and England. The low price of tin is a favorable factor. Being well intrenched in various fields, having aggressive management, strong financial position and a high level of efficiency increased by the expenditure of $5,000,000 in 1930, Continental Can should continue its excellent progress.

## Detroit Budget Board Is Saving Money for City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 7—While other municipalities have had their citizen committees, working with varying degrees of success to assist mayors and councils in planning expenditures, Detroit has established a continuing and effective extramunicipal system of financing that is acceptable to both taxpayers and those charged with the outlay of public moneys.

Acting upon recommendation of this extramunicipal body known as the Committee on City Budget and Financial Planning, Mayor Frank Murphy and the Common Council have agreed to withhold from the April election ballot two proposed charter amendments which would establish aviation and airport commissions, both of which would add heavily to the already heavy tax load.

From a political viewpoint both commissions might prove advantageous, but the legislative body and the city's executive took the larger view. It was also voted by the Common Council not to ask at this time for a charter amendment raising the bonding limit 2 per cent of the assessed valuation for general public improvements.

This also would have meant millions of dollars expense which the citizens finance committee felt could not be afforded, particularly when there are a great many delinquencies on properties under the tax rate now in force.

The point of interest to the taxpayer is that after a year of quiet, nonaggressive fact finding the finance planning committee, composed of presidents and secretaries of leading civic bodies, has come to be accepted as a valuable adjunct to the city hall.

It was to forestall the rising costs of city government that Ralph Stone, chairman of the board of the Detroit & Security Trust Company and a regent of the University of Michigan, formed this committee and offered its services to the city. Ever since then judgment of this body of business men, which is closely related to the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, has been continuously available upon matters affecting taxes.

However, it was not until the advent of the present administration that the value of the Stone committee began to be appreciated. Acceptance of its recommendation to remove costly proposals from the April ballot bears witness of the standing it has achieved. The formula used in bringing about this success, according to C. E. Rightor, chief accountant of the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, is one of cooperation before, instead of condemnation after, the fact.

## Refusal of KTNT License Advised

Special From Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—With a strong precedent established in the Brinkley "goat gland case," the Federal Radio Commission is asked by its chief examiner, Ellis A. Yost, to refuse to renew the radiocasting license of Norman T. Baker's station KTNT at Muscatine, Ia.

The station, Mr. Yost states in his report, submitted as a result of recent hearings, is devoted primarily to the business enterprise maintained by Mr. Baker.

Baker also is charged with urging his listeners to cancel their subscriptions to a local Muscatine newspaper opposing Mr. Baker's practices and to subscribe to a new daily newspaper recently established by Mr. Baker.

"A proper respect for the rights, privileges and opinions of all peoples should be maintained by all licensees," said Mr. Yost. "Since the home is the principal listening post in the broad field of radio reception, nothing which tends to vulgarity, immorality or indecency has any place in radio communications."

## WYOMING TO VOTE ON DRY LAW IN 1932

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 7 (AP)—Wyoming voters, in November, 1932, will express their opinion of the federal prohibition law. A. N. Clark, acting Governor, yesterday signed a resolution passed by the Legislature authorizing an expression of opinion on the Eighteenth Amendment.

"This State is a unit in representative government and I feel that the people should be heard under all reasonable conditions when recommended by their representatives in the State Legislature," Mr. Clark said.

## MEXICO'S CROPS VALUED AT $270,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Mexico's agricultural production during 1930 had a total value of 540,000,000 pesos; or approximately $270,000,000, according to an estimate by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

The ministry's figures show the following production of principal crops: Wheat, 1,170,000 tons; split peas, 370,500 tons; Mexican beans, 2,210,000 tons; potatoes, 38,000 tons; coffee, 136,000 tons; sugar cane, 230,000 tons; cotton, 85,600 bales; tobacco, 9188 tons; rice, 38,125 tons, and corn, 2,132,000 tons.

## Hebard Opposes Bonus to Steel Company Chiefs

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—R. W. Hebard, New York engineer and a stockholder of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, has announced his opposition to the concern's bonus plan under which executives have received huge sums during the last 13 years.

"I consider that the stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation who propose to put a stop to the present bonus system, or at least modify it to one within reason, are on very solid ground and deserve the support of the other stockholders," Mr. Hebard wrote to Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the board, who has asked stockholders to approve his administration of the bonus plan at the annual meeting at Newark, April 14. Mr. Hebard made his letter public.

Mr. Hebard said that whether Eugene G. Grace, president, who received more than $1,000,000 in the post-war record year of 1929, or any other operating official of Bethlehem is worth that amount is open to question.

"It is preposterous to claim that any such reward as your company has paid Mr. Grace and others is indispensable to obtaining 'unusual effort and ability on the part of our officers and employees.'

"If this were true, it would be a forcible indictment against the policy in this respect of hundreds of successful American corporations wherein only salaries are paid or salaries plus a small bonus. There is no convincing evidence at hand that Bethlehem Steel is any more efficiently managed than innumerable other companies."

The engineer contended the fairest method to all concerned of rewarding effort is to permit the officials to acquire stock and then employ all of their ability to make the stock valuable, or that the bonus be paid after depreciation and dividends on common stock.

## Georgia Farmers Do Planting Early

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOULTRIE, Ga. — Early planting, with the determination to reduce the cost of production by increasing the per-acre yields, will be done by Colquitt County farmers during March. Their major crops, cotton, corn, and watermelons will be planted.

More work has been accomplished to date than is usual, a survey of the territory reveals. There has been a tendency toward early planting, it is stated, which has increased in this section of the State for several years. Cotton was not planted formerly until well in April, but for two or three years it has been planted in March.

At one time there were several hundred idle farms in this county. There are none now, due to the system of diversification adopted about six years ago. This played an important part in the conspicuous way in which Colquitt County "came back" after the failure of the cotton crop in 1923.

## QUEBEC PREPARING MAP FOR VISITORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—The Provincial Roads Department, which has been responsible for the maintenance of 11,950 miles of improved highways, will this spring take charge of the maintenance of an additional 1361 miles of roads. This will relieve 22 municipalities of highway maintenance charges.

So many requests for information about the roads of Quebec have been received from all parts of Canada and the United States that the Minister of Highways, Hon. J. E. Perrault, announces that his department is preparing to distribute 1,000,000 road maps of the province.

## EGYPT GETS CANADIAN BERRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER—A shipment of British Columbia strawberries sent to Egypt in cartons arrived in good condition. The receivers reported, however, that the fruit was slightly overripe and the syrup too sweet for Egyptian taste. An effort will be made to meet the requirements of the Egyptian market.

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | |
| March | .79¼ | .79⅝ | .79¼ | .79⅝ |
| May | .81⅝ | .81⅞ | .81⅝ | .81¾ |
| July | .63½ | .64¼ | .63½ | .64½ |
| **Corn** | | | | |
| March | .62¼ | .63 | .62¼ | .63 |
| May | .64¼ | .65¼ | .64⅝ | .65 |
| **Oats** | | | | |
| March | .29¾ | .30¼ | .29¾ | .30⅛b |
| May | .32½ | .32¼ | .32⅛ | .32¼ |
| **Lard** | | | | |
| March | 8.95 | 9.00 | 8.95 | 9.00 |
| May | 9.10 | 9.15 | 9.10 | 9.12b |

### COMMODITY PRICES

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 7—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

| | Today | Wk. ago | Yr. ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 2 red | $.83½ | $.84⅜ | $1.32¼ |
| Corn, No. 2 yellow | .79⅜ | .78⅞ | .98¼ |
| Oats, No. 2 white | .42¾ | .43⅛ | .53 |
| Flour | 4.65 | 4.65 | 6.15 |
| Beef, family | 17.75 | 17.75 | .2900 |
| Pork | 28.50 | 28.50 | 30.00 |
| Lard | .0975 | .0870 | .1095 |
| Cotton, mid up | .1100 | .1115 | .1415 |
| Zinc | .0405 | .0400 | .0500 |
| Iron | 17.76 | 17.76 | 22.26 |
| Steel bid, Pitts | 30.00 | 30.00 | 36.00 |
| Copper | .10¼ | .10¼ | .18 |
| Tin | .2687 | .2683 | .3595 |
| Rubber | .0813½ | .0762 | .1530 |
| Sugar | .0450 | .0450 | .0470 |
| Lead | .0480 | .0460 | .0575 |
| Print cloth | .04631/2 | .04371/2 | .0525 |

### CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,350,778,000, unchanged; total net demand deposits (average) $8,354,000, increase; time deposits (average) $40,717,900, decrease; clearings week ended today $6,734,027,340; clearings week ended Feb. 28 $4,992,494,787.

### Chicago Cotton

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | 10.90b | 10.90b | 10.90b | 10.90b | 11.10 |
| May | 11.19 | 11.24 | 11.13 | 11.24 | 11.29 |
| July | 11.45 | 11.48 | 11.38 | 11.47 | 11.53 |
| October | 11.79 | 11.74 | 11.68 | 11.74 | 11.82 |
| December | 11.94 | 11.94 | 11.84 | 11.94 | 12.01 |

b—Bid.

# New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

| Sales (in hundreds) | High | Low | Last |
|---|---|---|---|
| **INDUSTRIALS** | | | |
| 3 Affiliated Prod | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| †25 Ala Power pf | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 1 Alum Co Am pf | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Am Austin Car | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 Am Brit & Colnt | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 5 Am Cap pf | 30 | 29 | 30 |
| 1 Am Cit P & L A | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ |
| 1 Am Cities P & L B | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 3 Am Cont Pow A | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 2 Am Cyan B | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 1 Am Dept St | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 11 Am Equities | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 37 Am & Fgn Pow war | 38¾ | 35¼ | 38¾ |
| 4 Am Founders | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 4 Am Gas & El | 80¾ | 79⅛ | 80¾ |
| 1 Am Invest war | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| †100 Am Laundry Mach | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 1 Am Light & Trac | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 18 Am Maracaibo | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1½ |
| 18 Am Sup Power | 17¾ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 4 Am Sup P 1st pf | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 6 Am Ut & Gen B vtc | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3⅞ |
| 3 Appalach Gas | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1 Arctur Rad Tube | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 10 Ark Nat Gas A | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 1 Art Metals | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2 Asso G & El allot ctfs | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ |
| 13 Asso Gas & El A | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ |
| 5 Asso G & E war | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1 Asso G & S deb rts | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 5 Asso G&E sen pur rts | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ |
| 4 Asso Ray pf | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 4 Atlas Util | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 2 Avia Corp Am | 24¼ | 24 | 24⅛ |
| **B** | | | |
| 2 Blue Ridge | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 2 Bourjois | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 Bower Roll Bear | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ |
| 18 Bras Tr & Lt | 28½ | 26¾ | 28½ |
| †50 Bunk Hill & Sul | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Burma Ltd | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| **C** | | | |
| 1 Cam Co vtc | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 17 Can Marc Wireless | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 1 Carib Syn | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 1 Carnation Co | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 33 Cent Pub Serv A | 18½ | 17⅝ | 18⅝ |
| 1 Cent & SW Util | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 5 Cent States El | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 1 Chain Strs Dev | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 Chain Str St | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 103 Cities Service | 18⅜ | 17⅞ | 18⅜ |
| 11 Claude Neon Lts | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 1 Cleve Tract | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 10 Colomb Syn | ⅞ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 2 Colum Oil & G vtc | 5⅞ | 5⅛ | 5⅞ |
| 1 Colum Pict vtc | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| †30 Comwlth Edison | 246¾ | 245 | 246¾ |
| 20 Comwlth & So war | 2¾ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 2 Commun Wat Serv | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ |
| 32 Comstock Tun | 1⅛ | ⅞ | ¾ |
| 1 Cons Cop Min | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 5 Cons Dairy | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 1 Cons Gas Util B vtc | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 49 Cont Corp | 9¾ | 8⅞ | 9½ |
| 1 Cosen Oil | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 3 Creole Pet | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 8 Cresson Gold | ½ | 7-16 | 7-16 |
| 6 Crown Cent Pet | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 7 Cusi Mex Min | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| **D** | | | |
| 2 Dayton Airpl | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 22 De Forest | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 |
| 6 Detroit Aircraft | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 Dinkler Hot A | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 Douglas Airc | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 1 Driver Harris | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 1 Dubilier Cond | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1 Duquesne Gas | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 42 Durant Mot | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ |
| **E** | | | |
| 6 East States Pow B | 23½ | 22 | 22 |
| 1 Eisler Elec | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 248 El Bond & Sh | 57¼ | 54⅞ | 57¼ |
| 2 El Bond & Sh pf | 107⅝ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 El Pow Asso | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| 20 El P&L op war | 33¾ | 33 | 33¾ |
| 1 Electric Share | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| 1 Emp Pub Serv A | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 5 Eng Gold Mines | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 1 Europe El deb rts | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 Evans Wallo Lead | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2½ |
| **F** | | | |
| 2 Fairchild Avia A | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1 Firemen's F Ins | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| 33 Ford Mot Ltd | 17½ | 16¾ | 17½ |
| 2 Foremost Dairy | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1 Founds Foreign A | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 5 Fox Theater A | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| **G** | | | |
| †50 Gamewell pf | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 2 Gen Alloys | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 4 Gen Aviation Corp | 10½ | 10¼ | 10½ |
| 15 Gen Bak | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ |
| 1 Gen Bak N Y | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 1 Gen Gas & El cv pf B | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 3 Gen Thea Eq cv pf | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| †10 Gen Tire &Rub | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Glean Comb Harv | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ |
| 3 Glen Alden Coal | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 50 Gold Seal Elec | 1¼ | 1 | 1 |
| 4 Golden Center Min | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 4 Goldfield Cons | 3-16 | 3-16 | 3-16 |
| 50 Goldman Sachs | 8¾ | 8 | 6½ |
| 1 Groc Str Prod vtc | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 5 Gulf Oil Corp Pa (11½) | 85¼ | 84¾ | 85¼ |
| **H** | | | |
| †50 Haverhill Elec Co vtc | 71¾ | 71¾ | 71¾ |
| 1 Hazeltine (2) | 21½ | 21 | 21½ |
| 1 Helena Rubenstein | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1 Holling Gold M (.05) | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 1 Hudson Bay M&S | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 5 Humble Oil (2) | 58 | 57½ | 57½ |
| 1 Hydro El Serv (3) | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| 1 Hygrade Food | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| **I** | | | |
| 12 Imp Oil Can (½) | 14¼ | 13 | 13¼ |
| 1 Ind Ter Ill B | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ |
| 3 Insull Util (6%f) | 46¾ | 46¼ | 46¾ |
| 2 Insurance Sec (.70) | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8½ |
| 7 Intercon Petrol | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 8 Internat Pet (1) | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 4 Inter Sup Pow (1.10g) | 28⅞ | 28 | 28⅝ |
| 11 Inter Util B | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ |
| 7 Interstate Equit | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| 2 Intern Eq cv pf (3) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 1 Irving Air Ch (1) | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| **L** | | | |
| 1 Lackawanna Sec (1k) | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 1 Lakey Fdy | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 1 Lehigh C & N (1.20) | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 2 Leonard | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1 Lib McN & Lib | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 7 Loew's war | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 2 Loew's deb rts | 16¼ | 17½ | 18¼ |
| 7 Lone Star Gas (1a) | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½ |
| **M** | | | |
| 1 Marion Stm Shov | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 6 Mavis Bott | 1½ | 1 | 1½ |
| 24 Mead Johnson (3½g) | 106¼ | 104 | 106¼ |
| 1 Memph Nat Gas (.80) | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| †25 Metro Ed pf | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 3 Mid West St Util | 23¾ | 22 | 23¾ |
| 2 Mid West Util | 24½ | 24 | 24 |
| †30 Minn Honey Reg pf | 87 | 85½ | 87 |
| 1 Mining Co Can | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 57 Mo Kans Pipe L | 9¾ | 8½ | 9¾ |
| 1 Mock Judson Voehr | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| †125 Montreal L H & P | 65 | 63 | 65 |
| 3 Mountain Prod | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ |
| **N** | | | |
| 1 Nat Avia | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1 Nat Bond & Sh | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 1 Nat Fam Stores | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 2 Nat Food B | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 3 Nat Fuel & Gas | 23¾ | 22⅞ | 23¾ |
| 4 Nat Investors | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ |
| 4 Nat Short T Sec A | 17½ | 17 | 17½ |
| 2 National Trans | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1 Nelson (H) | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 N Y Transit | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| 50 Niag Hud Pow | 14¾ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 3 Niag Hud PP A war | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1 Niag Hud P B war | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 20 Niag Shares Mid | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 2 Noranda Mines | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17⅝ |
| 1 Nor Am Avia A war | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 3 Nordon Corp pLtd | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ |
| 7 Nor European Oil | 1¼ | 1 | 1¼ |
| 2 Northam Warren pf | 38¾ | 38 | 38 |
| †90 North States P 6% pf | 90 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 1 Novadel Agene | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| **O** | | | |
| 4 Ohio Cop | ⅛ | ⅜ | ⅛ |
| 5 Oil Stocks B | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 5 Oil Stocks B | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| **P** | | | |
| 10 Pacific Pub Serv | 36½ | 35¾ | 36½ |
| 89 Pandem Oil | ½ | ⅜ | ½ |
| †400 Parker Rust Pr Co | 82 | 81 | 82 |
| 8 Pennroad Corp | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 2 Pa Mex Fuel | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Philippe L B | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 1 Peo Lt Pow A | 24¾ | 24¾

# Local Classified Advertising

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

APARTMENTS TO LET APARTMENTS TO LET

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One to four rooms. Special Rates. Nearby Garage.

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BOSTON—3-room apartment, unfurnished, attractive, spacious, overlooking Fenway. Apply 15 Audubon Rd., Suite 31, or Janitor.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 2025 E. 29th St.—2-room kitchenette apartment; sunny, heat, gas, electric; ADULTS; $40. Mansfield 6-3455.

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Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.

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TO RENT—Superior apartment in one of the best locations in Cottage Park section and commanding delightful view of the harbor; 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, 3 fireplaces, thoroughly modern; available April 1. Can be seen by appointment only with H. LLOYD & WHITTIER, Agents, 73 Jefferson St., Winthrop Center, Mass. Telephone Ocean 0539.

**PUBLIC NOTICES**

CITY OF BOSTON.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

The Committee on Ordinances of the Boston City Council will give a public hearing on Tuesday, March 10, 1931, at 2 p. m., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on the following proposed amendment to the ordinances:

"No person shall work at, or carry on the business of, a bootblack on the Lord's Day."

For the Committee,

JOHN E. BALDWIN, *Clerk of Committees.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

CLERK OF COMMITTEES.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

The Executive Committee of the Boston City Council will give a hearing on Wednesday, March 11, 1931, at 7:30 p. m., at the Council Chamber, City Hall, on the proposed "Classification and Compensation Plans for the officers and employees of Suffolk County."

For the Committee,

JOHN E. BALDWIN, *Clerk of Committees.*

**REAL ESTATE**

NEW YORK CITY

Lower 5th Avenue Washington Square

Greenwich Village

HOUSES—APARTMENTS—STUDIOS

REASONABLE RENT

WM. A. WHITE & SONS

41 Fifth Avenue STuyvesant 9-1180

FOR SALE—Nearly new 2-family house; fine location, West Medford, Mass; sun rooms, screened porches, all modern conveniences. Phone Mystic 3929-J.

NEW colonial residence for sale, two acres, across from Greenwich Country Club; 14 rooms, 5 baths, living room and studies with pine panelled walls, 5 open fireplaces; $60,000 PINE RIDGE CORPORATION, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. 2147.

ROSLYN ESTATES, L. I., N. Y.—"Little Switzerland," convenient Manhasset station; several unusual houses, 8, 9 rooms, $18,000 up; priced low; plots; summer rentals. STRINGHAM. Roslyn 116.

**ROOMS TO LET**

A CLUB RESIDENCE

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

$10 to $20 weekly

Transients $2 per day upward.

New 550-room hotel, private baths, comfortably and well furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,

Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON—Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.; renovated; few vacancies; permanent or transient guests; kitchens, laundries. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Pleasant room in quiet, homelike apartment next to bath; kitchen privileges. 2 Westland Avenue, Suite 27.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—With private family in exclusive section, newly furnished large room, 2 closets, 4 windows, next to bath; breakfast and dinner if desired. Univ. 7378.

NEW YORK CITY, Beekman Place at East 51st St.—Large, sunny, quiet, attractive room with private shower; 10th floor. Phone Wickersham 2-9437 between 8 and 12 a. m.

N. Y. C., 90th (180 Riverside Drive)—Roof garden; river view; 1 room apartment, bath, kitchenette, furnished; lady; 14-B; $60. SUPT.

NEW YORK CITY, West 88th St., near Drive—Immaculate single, double rooms, shower, baths; reference. Telephone Schuyler 4-9744.

NEW YORK CITY, 200 Claremont Ave., Apt. 44—Large sunny single bedroom, conveniently located, kitchen privileges. Cathedral 8-8085.

NEW YORK CITY, 495 West End Ave.—Refinement and comfort for one or two gentlemen. Apt. 8 South. Tel. Susquehanna 7-0924.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

BUYER or assistant manager with hotel, club and railroad experience now available; go anywhere. G-85, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE young man with car desires position in radio laboratory or service company in Boston or vicinity; engineering experience with manufacturing concern; government licensed radio operator; references. Somerset 3710.

CHAUFFEUR—10 years' experience; last place 3 years; intelligent, honest, well recommended. Write Box D-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

CHAUFFEUR with Cadillac car, capable, with references, desires work by the hour or day; minimum charge. GILMAN, Middlesex 2580-4944-W (Watertown, Mass.).

REPAIR MAN and working supt., A-1 mechanic, experienced on all apartment house or hotel maintenance; valuable to any property owner. 10 Chatham St., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG man desires position in book store, some experience; references. G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

EXPERIENCED French teacher, knowledge of German, wishes position as chaperon, courier, companion for travel; June to October; highest references. ELIZABETH LADE, 19 Queensberry St., Boston, Mass.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN** *(Continued)*

EXPERIENCED housekeeper seeks position with small family or gentleman. C. G. S., 3 Melbourne Ct., Buffalo, N. Y.

WRITER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS, Biblical and otherwise, wishes opportunity to serve in literary capacity. LINLEY PRESS, Box 698, Stanford, Conn.

YOUNG lady desires position as companion and secretary; Christian Scientist preferred; references. G-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG LADY needs part-time secretarial position; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box B-6, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**SOLOISTS**

A CHURCH position is desired by a soprano of experience. G-87, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

AN OPPORTUNITY is offered a few persons to learn to read and speak Italian, French, Spanish or German. Individual instruction. Rates low, considering quality of instruction. J. ERHARD, 108 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

FRENCH lady will give French lessons evenings, individual or class. 208 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass., Apt. 21. Tel. Asp. 1287.

LENA ULEN—Teacher of public speaking and reading. French; fundamental music; private tutoring. Kenmore 7560. Hotel Garrison Hall, Boston.

**TO LET**

OPPORTUNITY offered experienced person to develop tea room connection with established antique business; Westchester County. Box S-3, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

NEW YORK CITY, 254 West 72nd St. (near express subway—Attractive, homelike, 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath. Endicott 2-2214.

On Ocean Front

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*(Next to Beach Hotel)*

"IMPERIAL HOUSE" and "ST. ANNES HOUSE"

FOR RENTAL monthly, season, summer or yearly; 3 detached bungalows, fully furnished, modern conveniences; garage and servants' quarters; PEACEFUL HOMES, glorious location; bathing, boating, fishing. Write I. N. BERRY, Hollywood, Florida, agent for Janet Donaldson (owner).

**TYPEWRITERS**

CORONA

Standard Four-Ray Keyboard

E. A. RAPHAEL CO.

49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7351

Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.

Carbon Paper Ribbons

STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED

3 Months $6.00

**WANTED—UNFURNISHED**

APARTMENT, 4 rooms, rear garage; moderate; Mt. Vernon or vicinity. Write Box R-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

*ALABAMA*

**BIRMINGHAM**

BROMBERG & Co

South's Jewelers and Silversmiths

218 No. 20th St.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The French Bootery

220 North 20th Street

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1816 THIRD AVENUE

*Pianos—Victrolas—Radios*

*IN BIRMINGHAM*

Drennen Motor Car Co.

Buick and R. T. D. W. Cars; the General Tire. Duco painting and all-night wrecker service. We would appreciate a visit from you.

AVE. D AT 20TH STREET

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A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.

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LOEB SPECIALTY SHOP

Now at

LOUIS SAKS

MILLINERY

**BIRMINGHAM** *(Continued)*

*We Also Sell Coal and Coke*

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*Paints—Roofing*

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Helpful monthly payments can be arranged.

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Rose Hawley Woodall

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MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281

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Phones Jackson 110-112 Mobile

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Tater-flakes

SHOE SHOP

GAYFER'S

Quality . . . . Service

*MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE*

MAURINE'S HAT SHOPPE

21 NORTH WATER STREET

*"A Hat of Yesterday" redesigned into "A Last Word Creation"*

NEW HATS MADE TO ORDER

EMPHASIZING PERSONALITY WITH CHIC

Pearson's

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HILL GROCERY CO.

*"A Store Near You"*

MOBILE, ALA.

MOBILE BARBER *and* BEAUTY SUPPLY HOUSE

A Complete Line of

JANIE LINCOLN and GALVI TOILET PREPARATIONS

PHONE DEX. 4192 360 DAUPHIN STREET

*Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure*

SMITH'S BAKERY

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*"Where Quality and Purity Count"*

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Montgomery French Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers

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119 SOUTH COURT PHONE CEDAR 107

You will always find our bread, rolls and cakes of the best. Special attention given to special orders for parties.

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*OPERATORS*

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*HOME OWNED HOME OPERATED*

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The Montgomery-Roberts Co.

*(Bradenton's Shopping Center)*

Fashion's Newest Styles in Peacock Shoes

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Curtis Dry Goods Co.

306 S. BEACH STREET

*"Shop with us while in Daytona Beach"*

Blue Moon Hosiery, Carter's Underwear, Bradley's Bathing Suits and Sweaters, Bon Ton Corsets and McCall's Printed Patterns. A most complete and extensive line of Silks, Piece Goods, Draperies and Bed Linens.

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Exclusive Beauty Shoppe

146 Magnolia Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Telephone 1228

Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.

All Garments Guaranteed

147 MAGNOLIA AVENUE

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Branches—DeLand, Sanford, Orlando

*The* PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP

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NOW OPEN

under the management of

Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount Pope

formerly of the Helen Marie Coffee Shoppe

*"FOOD AT ITS BEST"*

TRAGER'S

Walk-Over

Shoes for Men and Women

136 SO. BEACH STREET

YOWELL-DREW Co.

*"Quality Did It"*

Daytona Beach, Orlando

L. H. ROWE & CO.

*Diamonds—Fine Jewelry*

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*Art, Gift and Jewelry Store*

130 IVY LANE—The Big Store in the Little Street, opposite Casino Burgoyne

*A complete line of gifts*

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With Your Clothes Cleaned and Pressed We Make You Look *"YOUR VERY BEST"*

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Reliable service in Real Estate—Attractive Homes for the Season

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Dry Goods, Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear, Gifts, Needlework.

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That Good Gulf Gasoline

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Excellent Food and Service

COLLIER BLDG.

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Furchgott's

GOLD STRIPE

The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.

*Exclusively at*

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Florsheim Shoes

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*Ultra-smart Apparel for Men and Women Conservatively Priced!*

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy

AT

PIGGLY WIGGLY

WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

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*One of the South's Great Department Stores*

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*"JACKSONVILLE'S LEADING GROCERS"*

*"There Is One Near You"*

46 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE

*BEST PRICES—SERVICE COUPONS*

STERLING E. SMITH

Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years

*Jeweler*

DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL

WINDSOR HOTEL

*Visitors Welcome* JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

*STAYFORM for real COMFORT*

Hosiery, Lingerie, Gray-sam Sport Dresses, Wash Dresses, Furs, and Novelties.

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Phone 3-0636 39 West Monroe Street

MRS. J. A. McKEE

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*MEN'S WEAR*

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*WILSON BROTHERS FURNISHINGS*

*VANITY FAIR ARCADE*

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*Creators of Sunshine Fashions*

*MIAMI*

*2 STORES*

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*Distributed Exclusively in Florida*

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Quality shoes for men and women. Dexdale "Silk-Sealed" Hosiery

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Renovators and manufacturers of mattresses, box springs, cushions, pillows and upholstery of all kinds.

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*Fancy, Plain, Alterations*

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Artistic Finger Waving

Rain Water Shampoos

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FRESH EVERY HOUR

*PERSONAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS*

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GENUINE HOME COOKED MEALS

Special Accommodations for Room and Board

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*FLORIDA*

**MIAMI** *(Continued)*

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140 E. FLAGLER STREET

*The Shop of Distinctive Millinery!*

*Moderate Prices*

Ship Florida Fruit

to your friends or to your own home.

Michelsen's

fruits are finest tree ripened. Also jellies, marmalades and nuts,—all of highest quality.

*Satisfactory delivery guaranteed.*

Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.

*In business 19 years.*

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Anywhere Any Line

HAVANA

Tours of Proved Reliability

Mitchell's Tours Inc.

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Established 1912

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The Universal Car

*Authorized Dealer*

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*9 Years Same Location*

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DELICIOUS FOOD

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*Special attention to mail orders.*

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*Dealer in general dry goods*

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*Just Good Food*

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Incorporated

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*Custom Tailoring*

1671 Michigan Ave. Ph. 51502

*Alterations—Cleaning—Pressing*

*FLORIDA*

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Where fresh vegetables and choice meats are always served.

Located in and under supervision of

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Dade Boulevard and Meridian Avenue

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GOWN *and* GIFT SHOP

Nearing the end of our second season—substantial reductions are now offered Monitor readers.

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Louis' Grill

Opposite Pancoast Hotel

Food that is different because of exceptional preparation.

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The First National Bank & Trust Company

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*Banking—All Departments*

Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.

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*All Garments Insured*

Branches: Daytona Beach, De Land, Sanford, Lakeland, Fla.

Datson Dairies Inc

Safe Pasteurized Dairy Products

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and

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*Featuring Quality—Not Price*

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Breakfast Luncheon

Dinner a La Carte

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Quality Shoes for Men and Women

*Competent, Courteous Service*

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

Beacham Theatre Building

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*We Want You to Visit*

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Book not in stock ordered promptly.

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Expert Hair Shaping

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Help You Look Your Best.

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36 Years of Service in Orlando

*"QUALITY DID IT"*

Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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*Taste the Difference in*

OLEANDER ICE CREAM

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KICKLITER BROS. HARDWARE and PAINT CO.

448-450 MAIN STREET PHONE 2705

*Wholesale and Retail*

SARASOTA, FLORIDA

*FLORIDA*

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The Bank of Sarasota

*Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County*

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*FOR* QUALITY STYLE VALUE

The Willson-Chase Company

*For 31 years St. Petersburg's leader in Style and Quality.*

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Popular priced Boys' and Girls' Apparel from ages one to eighteen

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LADIES' AND GENTS' APPAREL

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The largest stock in the city of Diamond and Platinum Jewelry, Watches, Silverware and Novelties to select from.

The oldest diamond merchant in ST. PETERSBURG 449 CENTRAL OPPOSITE POINSETTA HOTEL

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*"BIGGEST and BEST"*

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*Beautiful and delicious.*

*Mail Orders Filled*—$1.10 per lb.

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*Exclusive Millinery*

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*FOR COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE*

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One block west of Christian Science church

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry

CHARLES S. UNGER, *Manager*

Established 1910

*Shoes dyed any color*

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*Quality Material—Honest Service*

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A Leonard Shop

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*All Lines of Beauty Culture*

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.

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TAMPA, FLA.

RUTLANDS

507-11 FRANKLIN

*A Complete Department Store*

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ANTHONY'S, Inc.

*OUTFITTERS to MEN and WOMEN*

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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

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Negligees Handbags Novelties Gloves Raincoats & Umbrellas

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Hutson Bros

CLAUDE C. HUTSON

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WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

# CONTINENTAL EUROPE

## FLORIDA

### WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

**KERMANS Inc.**
GOWNS WRAPS
MILLINERY
SPORT WEAR
The Fashion Beaux Arts Bldg. Palm Beach — 940 Lincoln Road Miami Beach
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*In the Fagan Arcade*
A Shoe Store exclusively for Women. Brown Built and Dorothy Dodd Footwear, $6 to $10.

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*MILLINERY* *LINGERIE*
*HOSIERY* *PAJAMAS*
*NOVELTIES*
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West Palm Beach, Florida

LADIES' HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR
NOVELTIES
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REALTOR
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Moderate Prices
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HOSIERY LINGERIE
HOUSEHOLD LINENS
INFANTS' WEAR
THE WOMAN'S SHOP
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SEND IT TO **Mack** CLEANING CO.
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325 DATURA STREET
FRIED CHICKEN AND WAFFLES
Southern Foods Carefully Prepared
*LUNCHEON* *DINNER*

*The* TOGGERY SHOP
*"Correct Apparel for Women and Children"*
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LAKE WORTH, FLORIDA

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*DISTINCTIVE WOMEN'S WEAR*
Just the Right Garment for Florida
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*All Garments Insured*
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Newest Styles
Best Quality
$1.95 to $5.00
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PIANO COMPANY
*Established 1865*
THE OLDEST MUSIC HOUSE IN GEORGIA
*PIANOS · RADIOS*
*ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS*

*Permanent Waving*
**Megee & Fuller**
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*All Lines of Beauty Culture*
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Phone Wa. 1770

Roofs, Heating, Sheet Metal Work
*Have Your Furnace Vacuum-Cleaned Now*
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*"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"*
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**LAUNDRY**
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
*An Institution of 30 Years' Standing*
*Mail Orders Solicited*
Atlanta, Ga.

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*Select your Spring Dress, Coat and Hat*
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LADY JANE SHOP Inc.
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS.
DRY CLEANING CO.
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Whether it's Tires, Oils, Gasoline or Repairs to Your Automobile—
We are equipped to take care of your needs. Efficient service.
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Phone $101

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*Family Washing · Rough Dry Economy*
BAY and BARNARD STS. PHONE 5113

*"Say it with Flowers"*
**RICHARDSON'S**
*FLORIST*
Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
*All Work Guaranteed*

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### ASHEVILLE

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66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
*Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners*
*Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning*
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

**50-50 SERVICE STORES**
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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Charles W. Christian Co.
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Victor Shaw Tire Co.
*GOODYEAR TIRES*
Gasoline—Lubricating
Washing—Vulcanizing
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### BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Brussels (Belgium)
HOTEL PENSION RUSSELL
35-37, rue Defacqz (Avenue Louise)
Highly recommended—Moderate terms

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PARIS—"Suzy OLLIVIER" (herself); dressmaking lingerie; comes to your home. Write to 6 rue de Calais XVIIème. Telephone Central 34-06.

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PRAGUE—½ hour centre city. 4-room flat, all conveniences, furnished, to let from 3 months onward. Kc. 2500 monthly; light, gas extra. Apply LEWIS, Prague-Bubenec 743.

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PARIS—French lady teaches French grammar, conversation, diploma; knowledge English. MLLE. ROBRA 45 rue Bonaparte. Danton 83-75.

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MISS FISHER
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Private Garden — Excellent Table
Home Atmosphere — Moderate Terms
Modern installation

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LONDON—French-speaking girl about 20 as nurse for boy of 4 and girl 6 living outskirts London; experience or training essential. Photo and particulars to Box M-317, 7 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

### POST WANTED

HAMBURG—Lady, speaks German, Spanish, English, familiar all office work, shorthand typist, seeks post. INFORMATION BUREAU, The Christian Science Monitor, Ferdinandstr. 23.

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PARIS—Madame Elizabeth Campbell, Hotel Majestic, Avenue Kléber; concert operatic mezzo-contralto and teacher of singing; interpretation; diction.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### KARLSBAD

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WATER WAVING
WAVING SHAMPOOING
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
MARTA EBERL,
KARLSBAD
vis-a-vis Hotel "Lyon," Hauptstrasse
Manicure for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Permanent Waving—Mayer System

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"ACACIA"
*FLOWERS*
FALKONERALLE 1 Tel. 14731
*Member of F. T. D.*
*Flowers delivered over the whole world.*

"PROGRESS"
Ladies' Underwear, etc.
S. FRIIS-HANSEN
Skoubogade 1III Telf. Byen. 5882X
Lift

### ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
SV. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
Bredgade 19, Roskilde

## FRANCE

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HOTEL PENSION DE LONDRES
*Family House.*
Running water in all rooms; central heating; large garden; elevated situation.

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*Dresses Jersey, etc.* — *Latest Novelties*
**BOKA**
26 and 30 RUE D'ANTIBES

**Ronven Gallery**
5, rue Notre-Dame, Cannes
HIGH CLASS ANTIQUITIES
EVENING BAGS of RARE OLD SILKS
*MODERATE PRICES*

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
*Many years of experience.*

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BOSTON — Tel. Commonwealth 4330
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NEW YORK — Tel. Caledonia 2706
270 Madison Ave.
LONDON — Tel. Temple Bar 1386
2, Adelphi Terrace
PARIS — Gutenberg 42.71
3 Avenue de l'Opéra
FLORENCE — Tel. 23.406
11, Via Magenta
BERLIN — Merkur 6823
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625 Market St.
LOS ANGELES — Tel. Trinity 3004
Van Nuys Building
SEATTLE — Tel. Main 2004
356 Skinner Building
ST. LOUIS — Tel. Chestnut 8172
1775 Rlway. Exch. Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGON — Tel. Beacon 9305
1022 Am. Bank Building
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

## FRANCE

### CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA (Continued)

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BAGS EXCLUSIVE FANCY MODELS
80, Rue d'Antibes CANNES

ROBES & MANTEAUX
First-Class Knitted Goods
Silk and Cotton Stockings.
MAISON LEON
63, rue d'Antibes, Cannes
*In summer at Contrexéville (Vosges)*

Antoine VERARDO
"TEINTURERIE DES ROSES"
7 bis, Bvd. d'Italie, Cannes
*DYER AND DRY CLEANER*
Tel.: 22-27

### DIEPPE

**Hotel METROPOLE**
*ESTABLISHED 1840*
Every modern comfort. Moderate prices. Near Best Golf Course in France
DIEPPE

**JUAN LES PINS**
**French Riviera**
HOTEL DES ILES
RESTAURANT · GRILL ROOM
"La Poularde"
PENSION FROM FRS. 60.-

### MENTON—FRENCH RIVIERA

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34 Avenue Félix-Faure
*(under the Hotel Regina)*
FINE UNDERWEAR in linen, silk, etc. CORSETS—BELTS—BUST BODICES

MAISON DE BLANC
B. GUETSCHEL
23 Place Saint Roch, Menton
TROUSSEAUX—HANDKERCHIEFS

Pension Villa Des Bambous
Pont de l'Union
Beautifully situated. Large Garden. Full South. Sea View. Good Cooking. Moderate Prices. Open all the year.

FLOWERS
The most beautiful Riviera flowers. Baskets assorted flowers from Frs. 25.- sent everywhere.
MAISON BENSA
23, rue Partouneaux, Menton

"SELECTA"
26, rue Partouneaux, Menton.
STATIONERY, GAMES
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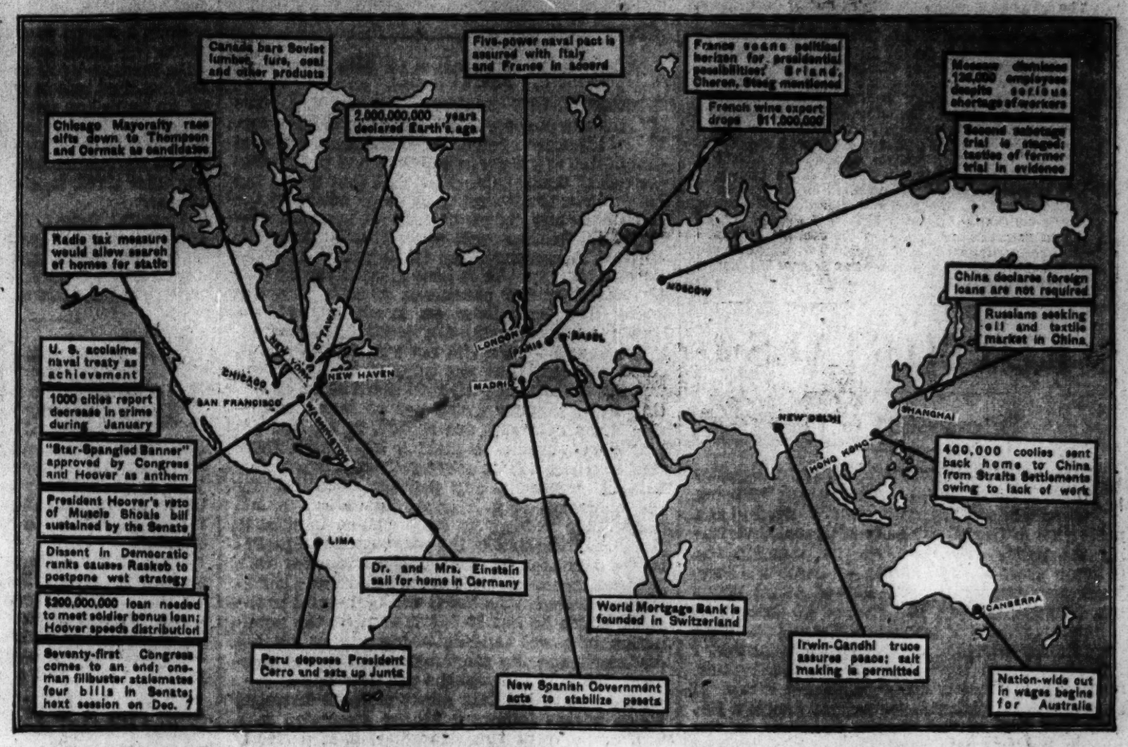
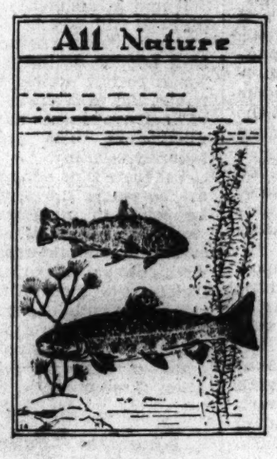
# DAILY FEATURES

## World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada bars Soviet lumber, furs, coal and other products
Five-power naval pact is assured with Italy and France in accord
France vacates political horizon for presidential possibilities; Briand, Cheron, Steeg mentioned
Chicago Mayoralty race sifts down to Thompson and Cermak as candidates
2,000,000,000 years declared Earth's age
French wine export drops 911,000,000
Second suburban trial is staged; textiles of former trial in evidence
Radio tax measure would allow search of homes for static
China declares foreign loans are not required
Russians seeking oil and textile market in China
U. S. acclaims naval treaty as achievement
1000 cities report decrease in crime during January
"Star-Spangled Banner" approved by Congress and Hoover as anthem
President Hoover's veto of Muscle Shoals bill sustained by the Senate
Dissent in Democratic ranks causes Raskob to postpone wet strategy
$200,000,000 loan needed to meet soldier bonus loan; Hoover speeds distribution
Seventy-first Congress comes to an end; one-man filibuster stalemates four bills in Senate; next session on Dec. 7
Peru deposes President Cerro and sets up Junta
Dr. and Mrs. Einstein sail for home in Germany
New Spanish Government acts to stabilize pesetа
World Mortgage Bank is founded in Switzerland
Irwin-Gandhi truce assures peace; salt making is permitted
400,000 coolies sent back home to China from Straits Settlements owing to lack of work
Nation-wide cut in wages begins for Australia
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
MOSCOW
NEW HAVEN
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
LIMA
NEW DELHI
HONG KONG
SHANGHAI
CANBERRA

## All Nature



### *Trout*

THE word "trout" is derived from the Greek, and means "a fish with sharp teeth." In America there are many species of this fish, ranging from the large lake varieties to small brook trout, which are perhaps the most popular of all game fishes.

Specimens caught in the Great Lakes have been known to weigh 100 pounds, but the average is about 10. Steam vessels that do wholesale fishing here have an annual net catch of several millions of pounds. This Mackinaw trout ranges from Labrador westward to Vancouver, and northward to Alaska—even entering the Arctic Circle.

Before there were so many facilities for sportsmen, it was not unusual to find speckled or river trout about 20 inches long and weighing almost 10 pounds; but now they average only from 6 to 10 inches, weighing less than a pound. Although these brook trout are native only in the streams of eastern North America, they have been "planted" by fish culturists in many streams of the Rockies, the Sierras, and through the upper Mississippi valley. These fish in one locality may be dark in color, without any conspicuous markings, and in another they may assume beautifully colored patterns, with small red spots on the sides.

Rainbow trout of the Pacific coast measure 16 to 18 inches. As they are valued as a food fish, canning industries dispose of large quantities each season.

Spawning time for the trout usually occurs in the fall as the rivers and streams cool; but the eggs do not hatch until spring. These fish seek gravelly bottoms where they dig nests and after depositing the eggs, cover them somewhat as do salmon. It is interesting in this connection to observe that the trout is a member of the salmon family!

### *A Word a Day*

#### *Sesquipedalian*

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *sesqui*, "one and a half," and *pedalis*, "belonging to a foot, or a foot-measure"; and we apply it as an adjective and noun to that which measures a foot and a half—generally to very long words!

In designating a style of writing involving stilted, pompous, and lengthy words, it is itself, of course, an example of the evil it would ridicule out of use.

Ses-qui-pe-da'-li-an is accented on the fourth syllable; sound first *e* as in *get*, second syllable as *knit*, with *i* as in it, second *e* as in *event*, first *a* as in *late*, second *i* as in *it*, second *a* as in *account*.

"He denounced the writer's sesquipedalian prose."

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor*

### *Brevities*

**Retrait Nowt:** We dare say a chap would turn a profit these days just picking up old davenports cheap and looking under the cushions for dimes.

**London Opinion:** We have come to the conclusion that the hereafter are slightly worse than the unexplored beaches the latter does stop howling as soon as they step blowing into it.

## *A Quotation for Today*

*BY KEEPING silence when we ought to speak, men may be lost. By speaking when we ought to keep silence, we waste our words. The wise man is careful to do neither.*—CONFUCIUS.

## The Mail Bag

**Darjeeling, Bengal, India**

Dear Editor:

I am an English girl of 16, and have been living in India since 1926. I am, however, very interested in people in other countries, and should love to have pen friends in America. Will you please publish my name in one of the columns of your paper, saying that I should like to receive letters from any of your readers, but especially from girls between 15 and 18? I am willing to exchange postcards and stamps, and could give much information about India. I would not take the liberty of asking you to help me to obtain correspondents in other lands, but that I have been told that you do publish such requests.

You have no idea how much I should like pen friends in America, and you would be doing me a kindness for which I would be deeply grateful, if you would help me to obtain them.

C. M. C.

**Riverside, Ont., Canada**

Dear Editor:

May I join the Mail Bag? Being a constant reader of the Monitor, I could not help but notice that a very great number of boys and girls write to the Mail Bag, and so, having formed one very enjoyable acquaintance through the Monitor, I wish to make others.

I am 15 years of age, and have lived in the Canadian West and am now living in the "Banana Belt of Ontario," so called because of its warm climate and the quantity of fruit it produces. Last summer I was in the Muskoka region of Ontario, where I worked as a lumberjack's helper on the logs. Anyone wishing a description of a Canadian lumber mill can have it by writing to me. I promise to answer all letters.

My hobbies are swimming and field work. I should like to get letters from boys in England, Australia and the Orient.

Jack Q.

**Dallas, Texas**

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Mail Bag very much, and I have written several letters to boys whose names I have seen in the Mail Bag. I should appreciate letters from any part of the globe, but especially from the Union of South Africa and Kenya Colony. I am 17 and have lived in Dallas all my life. I have been out of Texas twice, once when I went to Oklahoma, and again when I went to Matamoros, Mexico. So you see I have not traveled much; that is the reason I so thoroughly enjoy the Mail Bag.

Dallas is the second largest city in Texas, and it is located on the Trinity River. The Trinity is not navigable as far up as Dallas, but plans are under way to make it so. The climate of Dallas is temperate, and this winter has been very mild, as it has snowed only once. We live in a suburb of Dallas called Oak Cliff, and I am a senior in the Oak Cliff High School.

James M. H.

**Shreveport, Louisiana**

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have enjoyed the privilege of reading letters from boys and girls all over the world. I'm sure many people are interested in our lovely sunny Louisiana, and should you visit the old French part of the State you would never forget it. Our largest city is New Orleans, a very quaint city, with a large part of the old French Quarter just as it was hundreds of years ago. Visitors are attracted by the great Mississippi River with its foreign freight and passenger steamers, and the tall palms and semitropical plants are lovely.

Shreveport is a lovely modern city, growing rapidly. Most people are impressed with its cleanliness. We use natural gas for heating and cooking. The gas comes from wells, drilled thousands of feet into the earth. An oil well is one of the most interesting things in the world to me.

Chicago is to me the most interesting "large" city in the United States. Here one finds everything in which one could possibly be interested. I love the Art Museum.

I am most interested in foreign correspondence, and understand a little French and Spanish. I am "over 20," fond of music, art, painting, and sports, especially tennis and golf. I hope to have an answer to my letter from someone in a foreign country, but I shall welcome letters from the U. S. A. and promise to answer every one received promptly.

Mathilde D.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Barbara B. (13), San Francisco, Calif.—Exchange views.
Ruth R. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in stamps. Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Helen W. (14), New York, N. Y.
Betty R. (15), Parma, Ohio.—Interested in stamps.
Naomi C. (16), Concordia, Kan.
Bhildora D. (15), Clinton, Me.
Marjorie B. (15), Clinton, Me.
Viola N. (16), Rural Retreat, Va.—Interested in art.

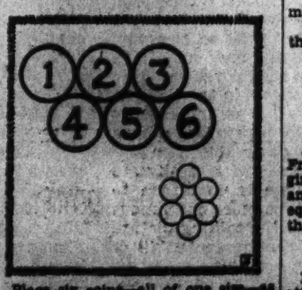
Boys

Jess N. (12), Harriburg, Pa.—Interested in stamps and outdoor sports.
Gordon R. (13), Harrisburg, Pa.
Edward G. (junior in high school), Columbus, Ohio.—Especially from Scotland and Spanish-speaking countries.
Charles H. (16), Rural Retreat, Va.—Especially from California, Alaska and Canada.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE**

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A little note giving the name and address of the sender must also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 3 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.
4. The lists of names published at the end of the Mail Bag are intended for girl and boy correspondents, respectively.

### *Coins Puzzle*




Place six coins—all of one size—as shown above, numbered 1 to 6, and moving one coin at a time, without lifting them, position them in three moves as shown in the lower corner. Each coin moved must be so placed as to touch two other coins.

### *Key to Puzzle*

Answer to Name Changing Puzzle: JOHN, Joan, Moan, Morn, More, Mare, MARY.

### *Good for Evil*

Fort Smith, Ark.

BACK in the mountains of one of the counties of Arkansas are many families that, owing to the drought, are without funds and barely escaping starvation.

A special agent for one of the railroad companies found that some of these people were cutting timber on the company's land. Several of these men he caught in the act, but instead of arresting them and lying in wait for some four or five more he suspected, the agent made his way to the county seat. Here he solicited the aid of the local Red Cross chapter. With the generous portions of food and clothing allotted, he made his return trip to the region, and in person delivered at each door much-needed rations.

Upon his return his wife teasingly asked him if he thought that was the way the heads of his company expected him to serve it.

"Well," he answered, "I might not be able to make it clear to them, but," he added thoughtfully, "there is one thing I am sure of: There won't be any more cutting of the company's timber in that region."

### *In Lighter Vein*

**Fifty-Fifty Proposition**

"How are you getting on with the jokes you're sending the magazines?"

"Oh, just breaking even. They send me back as many as I send them."

**The Affront**

When the typewriter was first introduced someone used it to write a letter to a Kentucky mountaineer who prided himself greatly on the fact that he could read and write. Greatly exercised by such an affront to his intelligence, he returned the letter to the sender after painstakingly writing on the margin the following:

"You don't need to print—I kin read writin'."

**Household Concert**

"Hm-m-m, hm-m, hm-m-m-m—"
"Please stop humming, Sylvesta."
"Doan you all lak music?"
"Oh, yes, I like *music*."
"Hm-m-m, hm-m, hm-m-m-m!"

**Glad to Meter**

"Dear," said the poet, "I think we'd make a good couplet."

"Well," sighed the girl, "don't think I'm averse."

### *Odds and Ends*

**League of Nations Car**

An automobile assembled by a French engineer has an Italian engine, an English body, American tires and other parts from the motive equipment of various other cars made throughout the world.

**Votes for Sportsmen**

In order that civic duties and recreation should not conflict during an election in Germany, a voting booth was established on the Zugspitze, the highest summit in that country, so that mountain climbers in that vicinity could record their votes.

**A Pestle Nuisance**

North Carolina has legally classified the forest fire as a public nuisance, and any person refusing to respond to the warden's request for aid, when a fire breaks out, is subject to arrest and a fine.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Briand—551 to 14

SOMETIMES it is doubted whether the policy of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, which aims at rapprochement of peoples and perfection of the instruments of peace, is veritably the policy of France. At this moment the German press is endeavoring to discover a contradiction between the program of André Maginot, Minister of War, and that of M. Briand, as if preparedness for possible eventualities were excluded by efforts to avert such eventualities.

It may be a matter of dispute whether France, striving for pacification, occasionally seems to be preoccupied with the problem of security. But after the vote of the French Chamber on the foreign budget there cannot be any reasonable doubt that M. Briand is supported by virtually all the political forces in France. For he triumphed by obtaining for his general policy, including the Franco-Italian naval arrangement, the almost unanimous vote of 551 to 14.

He has been criticized, and rightly criticized. No statesman can or should escape criticism. It is represented that his idealism carries him too far and too fast. It is urged that he should apply the brakes. It is argued that he should take greater precautions. And in the opposite sense, it is said that he should move faster and farther; that he applies the brakes too often and takes too many precautions. But when it comes to a showdown, only a handful of Communists and two or three Nationalists dare to vote against the Briand policy.

This extraordinary vote of 551 to 14 proves, if proof were still needed, that M. Briand has interpreted aright the aspirations of the French nation. When indiscreet speeches are made in Germany there is momentary suspicion in France, but immediately France recovers itself and approves a continuance of the policy of trusting in the good sense of Germany and of all other European countries.

Some of M. Briand's initiatives are happier than others. It may be that the Pact of Paris took a turn which he hardly anticipated, but nevertheless he accepted it whole-heartedly. It may be that there are weak points in his project for European union, which if not carefully handled may run counter to more universal conceptions. Yet these matters of detail do not destroy the immense value of an attempt to organize peace and to create new sentiment.

Too much heed is paid to some mere nuances of the political parties in France. Some of them lay more stress on possibilities of danger than others, and those others lay more stress on ideology than on facts. But on the need for peace, coöperation and friendliness toward other nations even the detractors of M. Briand are in full accord. Methods may differ theoretically, but the aim is constant.

The parties of the Right as well as of the Left have consistently associated themselves with Briandissimo—the policy of international conciliation. And now a vote of 551 to 14 definitely demonstrates that M. Briand's purpose is France's purpose.

## Next: The Home Scenario

AN AUTHOR of distinction and popularity, Booth Tarkington, is quoted as having said:

> The author of the future will not go in so much for the writing of lengthy novels. He will find he has to create something fit for use for the family talking picture set. His writing will have to be more in the form of a script.

Some three hundred years ago the Reverend William Walker, a now forgotten poet, penned the couplet:

> Learn to read slow: all other graces
> Will follow in their proper places.

One may deduce that, in his opinion, some readers were already reading too fast, thus compelling the other graces, or recreational activities, to follow in rather a higgledy-piggledy fashion. Succeeding generations have paid little attention to this well-meant advice; the other graces have multiplied and become more widely diffused; rapid reading is nowadays even referred to as an "art," and books are written telling how to practice it. Now looms yet another grace—the talking motion picture in the home, not yet arrived but believed to be hurrying on the way, and those who write for a living may soon have to take its requirements into consideration.

One may take comfort, however, in the thought that the talking picture set must necessarily provide a group pleasure whereas reading a book will remain individual. It is observable with the present radio that the members of a family are likely to differ in taste. There is no reason to believe that family taste will be more unanimous over talking pictures, or that the talking picture set will provide more performances capable of attracting an interested reader away from his book than does radio at present. It would seem more likely to compete with the standardized literature of the so-called popular magazine than with the less standardized literature of the book.

The book, in short, seems rather to be safeguarded against either the talking picture or television in the home by its elasticity of subject and space and its appeal to the selectivity of readers. While some members of the family are enjoying the current and measured ration of visible and talking romance, perhaps sponsored by kindly advertisers and interrupted at intervals by doubtless charming but entirely irrelevant digressions, others will still take pleasure in seeking a remote spot and reading a book. For that will still be something that one can do by oneself.

## Chairman Raskob and His Party

PRESUMABLY Chairman Raskob had some definite purpose in devoting the greater part of his speech before the Democratic National Committee to the presentation of a plan for state control of liquor selling. He said that it was not his purpose to attempt to force by action of the committee any course of conduct upon the National Convention next year. This statement is entitled to credence, and furthermore it carries its own support. For it goes without saying that no action by the committee at this time can coerce the committee on resolutions of the convention into taking any position whatsoever.

But the chairman did not say, and of course could not say, that the purpose of his speech was not to influence the next convention by setting forth a policy which will be under discussion when delegates are chosen. If he had not had some purpose in making his speech there was no reason for its delivery. That it is probably without precedent, and perhaps unethical, for the chairman of a national committee to attempt thus to force an issue sixteen months in advance of the time of the convention will probably be admitted by most persons familiar with political procedure. Mr. Raskob's move was, therefore, audacious. Whether it will be helpful to the cause which he has at heart, namely, the nomination of a wet candidate—identity as yet not disclosed—and the promulgation of a wet platform, the next few months will determine.

For, despite the talk about restored harmony which always follows a heated discussion in a political body of this character, it is perfectly apparent that the Democratic National Committee is split down the center on the question of the maintenance or the overthrow of the prohibition law. Dispatches from all parts of the country appearing in the newspapers giving the opinions of Democratic governors and other leaders not connected with the committee, show that the same radical difference of opinion exists among them.

The question will not down. The wiser and more conservative party leaders are desirous of allowing it to rest quiescent during the next campaign, and of basing their appeal for public support upon issues other than this one. Mr. Raskob and his supporters have made this impossible. They have forced upon the Democratic Party the prospect of being made the champion of the saloon in the next campaign—the word saloon signifying as it necessarily does any place in which liquor is sold under license. Such championship would mean, primarily, the revolt of a very large section of loyal Democratic territory. It would mean, secondarily, the defeat of the party, irrespective of its internal factional strife, for it is incredible that the majority of the American people are willing to reinstate liquor in political power.

Doubtless Chairman Raskob, classed as a Republican until he became the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is entirely sincere in his belief that a wet candidate and a wet platform will restore his adopted party to primacy. It is natural that with his lifelong Republican affiliations he is unable to grasp the significance or the potency of those Democratic doctrines which have long held the party together, and by the advocacy of which it has won its infrequent victories.

There are many leading Democrats who believe that the time is here and now for the reassertion of the party's historic policy on the tariff question. There are others who believe, quite sincerely, that upon the issue of antimonopoly, the times are ripe for victory. Neither Mr. Raskob's past political affiliations, nor his present business associations, fit him to estimate the value of these issues as would, for example, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, or Senator Hull of Tennessee.

Indeed, these typical southern statesmen, Democrats from birth, and honored veterans in the public service, speak a political language wholly incomprehensible to those who rally about the Raskob banner. The two groups have no business in the same galley. The frank and almost defiant enunciation of his program by the chairman of the Democratic National Committee makes, it would now appear, loyal coöperation between the two wings of the party almost impracticable.

It is interesting to observe that each wing of the party is bubbling over with joyous prognostication of victory in the event its own program is accepted. Precisely as Mr. Raskob believes that the admitted inequalities and shortcomings of the prohibition law will make a campaign on that issue certain of success, so such leaders as Robinson, Hull and Sheppard are convinced that the intelligent presentation of economic issues, the attack on the present tariff law, and the assault on monopoly, constitute the strategy which will lead on to triumph.

That there can be coöperation between the two wings seems for the moment hopeless. And whichever faction shall be defeated in the committee on resolutions so firmly believes in the merit of its program that its contribution to a campaign conducted in opposition to its deep-seated convictions is not likely to contribute much to success.

## Colors in the Springtime

BRIGHTER shades are prescribed this spring for men's clothes. The New York Customs Cutters' Club is the latest organization of tailors to come out strongly for color. Dun brown, gray and black clothes—a good modern equivalent of sackcloth and ashes—worn by men of affairs may have simply tended to increase the gloom of their outlook. Who can doubt that a captain of industry would find his barometer of cheer rising if he looked down the conference table and saw his lieutenants so garbed that they formed in effect a rainbow?

It only remains to increase the number of men who are indifferent to the stares that greet pioneers of the new army of color. On Fifth Avenue in New York these marked notes of color have begun to creep into men's attire. Any day we may expect to see some man with the courage of his likings wearing one of those scarlet Stetsons that are to be seen in the windows of hat shops. Such hats would go well with a camel's-hair suit that verges upon a golden sheen. A Malacca stick with trimmings of red would complete the ensemble, with yellow shoes and an orange tie.

Such a return to color in men's clothes would make the parks and thoroughfares bloom anew with interest, as in the eighteenth century when the slightest sort of a social affair had the aspect of an animated flower garden. Possibly under a régime of color a gentleman would have to call up a lady to make sure in advance that his clothes would harmonize with the colors she had chosen for their stroll together or their matinée at the theater.

Cheerful, indeed, is the prospect of immediate relief from the prevailing drabness of male garb. There are 7000 named colors in the new Dictionary of Color. That will do for a starter in making men's clothes more colorful!

## A Dumping Place for Statues

HAVE the public statues in the crowded European cities any future? The question would have appeared quite irrelevant and even irreverent some thirty years ago, but in the days of constantly faster-moving traffic, when every inch of the roadway in old European cities must be freed from all unnecessary encumbrances, it is not surprising to find the question seriously debated.

Unkind things have been said about London statues by several English critics, but till now the problem has been discussed only from the æsthetic point of view. The position seems, alas! to be somewhat different now. London's statues have become the subject of discussion in the popular press. And a suggestion has been made in a quarter that prides itself on its common sense that it is high time to remove London statues from the streets and dump them in some place where traffic does not intrude.

It may be doubted, however, whether this bold proposal will ever be carried out in its entirety. To have London's numerous monuments dumped, as a London cartoonist suggests, in Hyde Park would be fair neither to the statues nor to the public. For exaggerated as some of the criticisms of London's statues have no doubt been, a large number of them probably would not stand leisurely scrutiny.

Yet there is no denying that the modern streets are no longer the proper places for statues. In London as in any other large city in Europe and America, statues, it must be assumed, will be erected only in diminishing numbers on the public highways. In parks, in specially constructed inclosures well out of the way of the traffic, inside public buildings or even in museums, statues will no doubt find a place more worthy of their makers than the street has now become. Such a change cannot but redound to a better appreciation of sculpture.

## Kemal as "Father of the People"

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA, President of the Turkish Republic, is now appearing in the guise of the good Sultan of tradition, raining his bounty alike on rich and poor, young and old. He has undertaken a tour of the country by rail, road and sea—through northern and central Anatolia, eastern Thrace and the lands bordering on the Sea of Marmora—designed expressly to establish direct personal contact with his people and to allay the general feeling of uneasiness aroused by recent events.

Turkey, like almost every other state, is passing through an economic and financial crisis which has recently been accentuated by Soviet "dumping." In addition, the submersion of that mushroom growth, the Liberal Republican Party, has puzzled the politically inclined, while the recent fanatical outbreak at Menemen, near Smyrna, has been a warning to Angora not to go too far in its westernizing zeal. The aid afforded by the local peasantry to the disaffected dervishes on that occasion shows that they have grievances, real or imaginary; and evidently the President will leave no stone unturned to meet complaints.

Excessive centralization of authority seems to be the worst fault of the régime. This the Ghazi proposes to remedy. He is determined also to define the respective powers of civil and military agents. Herein, as was seen in Spain under Gen. Primo de Rivera, is a potent source of friction. To business men and bankers in Istanbul Kemal seems to have held out the prospect of increased customs duties, a doubtful blessing; to small traders in Trebizond he has promised restoration of the normal transit route to Persia, instead of the present roundabout way through Soviet Russia.

Suspicion of the foreigner has been, of course, a marked feature of the Government's economic policy. Although the ban on foreign capital is likely to be nominally maintained, his tour should have convinced the Ghazi of the sure benefits to be derived from encouraging proved foreign friends to invest money in local industries. A more liberal attitude is indispensable to economic recovery.

In spite of the orders given before he left Angora that there should be no public demonstrations, Mustapha Kemal has had to run the gantlet of welcoming throngs. There is every sign that his popularity has by no means declined since he ceased to take an active part in the Government. If it be true that he intends to resume strict control of the Cabinet, his extended tour will have been the very best preparation for the rôle of father of the people.

# Editorial Notes

Critics who heard the sound-film of Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci" in New York City recently seem agreed that producers must wait until the time is ripe before trying to preserve the flavor of opera in cans.

Ten billion eggs, fry and fingerlings propagated by the Federal Bureau of Fisheries, doubtless will help to raise a new wave of prosperity for the fish industry.

Certainly one consolation a man gets today when he thinks about the last moment for filing his income tax is that spring must be close at hand.

# What Is the House of Lords?

By CHARLES T. KING

*Repeated attempts to change the character of the hereditary House of Lords lend interest to the question of what this historic body is today. Mr. King approaches the subject from the viewpoint of a parliamentary correspondent of many years' experience*

THE House of Lords is a modern House of Business in a superb gilded and carven Chamber of History. It is the Second Chamber of the British Parliament. It is a beautiful place, adorned with great clusters of candelabra, and containing the resplendent thrones of the King and Queen and the seats of the peers upholstered in bright scarlet; moreover, much of the history of England is betokened on its ornate walls and in its "storied windows richly dight."

The House of Lords is modern. It will surprise many to hear that those members of the House who attend regularly and do the work are up-to-date, alert men of affairs. This circumstance, together with the fact that, when the peers made their speeches in debate, they (unlike the M. P.'s in the House of Commons) have no constituents to talk to and no voters to influence, accounts, no doubt, for the greater speed. I have often seen a bill, which had been wandering through the House of Commons for three or four months, passed by the House of Lords in a couple of weeks.

The indictments against the House of Lords are two. One is that it is hereditary, not elected, and the other is that it contains a stable continuous and overwhelming majority of Conservatives. Therefore it is said that bills brought forward by Liberal or Labor Governments in the elected House of Commons are not likely to receive sympathy or consent when they reach the House of Lords. Some part of this indictment in the past has been true, and, of course, the hereditary character of the House is a fact. No one takes his seat there by election of the people. Yet bills have to pass both Houses to become law—subject to a provision stated below.

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Upon this I have two things to say. One is that, except on big, dramatic occasions, many of the men merely entitled to sit there as sons of their fathers seldom attend the debates, or the voting. But they can be whipped up on rare big occasions by their leaders—mainly Conservative.

The other is that the working members of the House of Lords are regarded by many, including myself who have attended and described the debates there for many years, as the greatest, most experienced, most practical-minded, most broad-visioned assembly of men of earth-wide knowledge, business practice, judicial analysis, and human touch with affairs and peoples near and overseas that the world has ever seen.

Whether this is a sufficient argument for the continuance in the thirty-first year of the twentieth century of a system under which the hereditary peers can vote against a bill passed by the elected M. P.'s in the House of Commons below, is a matter of controversy. In cold logic there is, in 1931, no excuse for a powerful hereditary Chamber. But the British Constitution, the British Crown and the British Empire are three things that for centuries have managed very nicely without logic. In the words of Tennyson, they have "broadened down from precedent to precedent."

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Passing by the question whether it would pay old modern England to cross out the hereditary system and form some other kind of senate as a revising chamber, a steadying brake on possible rash and unwise democratic impulse, let me answer, with regard to the men who attend regularly and do the work, the question: What IS the House of Lords?

First of all, it is not a House of Lords and Ladies. In the gilded chamber—as yet—there are no women. In the Commons there are fifteen women and 600 men, but in what is called the Upper House all attempts to introduce women have failed. In the newly constituted chamber which is aimed at there will be women.

Viscount Astor, on July 16, 1930, moved in the House of Lords a resolution asking that women should be allowed to sit, speak and vote in the House of Lords. This resolution was a portent and a sign of the progress of men's minds. It was defeated by fifty-five votes to forty-nine—so very few of the peers voted at all! Only 104 out of more than 700 peers!

Years ago I saw bills to admit women to the voting station and the House of Commons talked out, voted out, laughed out and jeered out. But women have become M. P.'s. Women have made a breach in the plain walls of the drab chamber, and their leaders, no doubt, are confident that in time women will break down also the resplendent gates which guard the scarlet upholstery of the gilded chamber.

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The peers who attend and do the work are business men, shipowners, merchants, explorers, bankers, farmers, scholars, landowners, judges, men who have been viceroys or ambassadors, bishops who have worked on poor pay as curates in the slums, directors of vast commercial concerns, teachers, ex-civil servants, ex-M. P.'s, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, members of boards of directors, social workers, ex-members of municipal bodies, ex-mayors of towns, learned men, traveled men, men who have led navies and armies, have flown the air and controlled the mine and sailed the seas of the world, builders of ships, builders of houses, builders of industries, builders of men.

It has been well said that no subject can be brought up in the House of Lords without there being found there someone with special personal knowledge upon it.

Many attempts have been made to "end or mend" the House of Lords. The Conservative Lord Lansdowne brought in a bill long ago which admitted that heredity alone should not give a man the right to legislate for his country.

Frank Dilnot, the historical novelist and political writer, in his book, "The Old Order Changeth: the Passing of Power from the House of Lords," says:

> It is true that for many generations there had been sporadic outbursts against the peers, true that Mr. Gladstone himself, on the rejection of the Second Home Rule Bill in 1893, sounded the trumpet note against the Lords, true that in 1907 Lord Newton put forward a bill for the reform of the House of Lords, and that on the same occasion Lord Cawdor moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider suggestions for improving the efficiency of the Upper Chamber. But in all these movements there was no effective force.

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In addition, I remember a talk with Lord Bryce, one-time Ambassador to the United States, on a project of his to reform the House of Lords. All these efforts came to nothing. The only man who made a practical impression on the problem was the great Asquith. He, the Liberal Prime Minister, got a bill passed (the Parliament Act of 1911) enacting definitely that the Commons shall have absolute power over money bills (measures about taxation, etc.), and that other bills shall become Acts of Parliament without the consent of the House of Lords after the peers have had an opportunity of passing them in three successive sessions and have not done so. This means that the House of Lords can hold up a proposed new law for a time, but cannot then crush it—*if, after this delay, the elected House of Commons still wishes it to become law.* This is a very big "if."

To sum up, then, the House of Lords is hereditary, but constantly recruited from the House of Commons and elsewhere by the elevation of outstanding men to the peerage; it has a preponderance of Conservatives; it has the power of delay, but not of final rejection if the people feel strongly and strongly persist.

The day of a drastic alteration of the powers and constitution of the House of Lords is not yet. Like the Channel Tunnel and the Charing Cross Bridge, that alteration is always going to be brought into being.

# From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

**'Tis a Wise Fox Terrier That—**

A FOX terrier with a fondness for subways was successfully rescued at the Odéon station after having spent a fortnight underground. The dog originally found its way onto the track in the Saint-Placide station and from there proceeded, without harm from third rails or passing trains, to Odéon, where it took refuge in a large hole beneath the platform. Subway officials, in order to prevent the dog from coming back onto the tracks, put up a grill over the entrance to the hole and thus kept Fido in a safe prison. He refused to be enticed from his refuge at such times as officials were able to attempt his rescue. Well fed and apparently content, the dog remained in this situation for thirteen days. Eventually, early one morning after the trains had stopped running and the power was shut off, a delegation of policemen and Métro employees, accompanied by an inspector of the Society for the Protection of Animals, made a final and successful attempt to bring the dog back to daylight. As he would not come out of the hole even when enticed by a large piece of steak, it was necessary for one of the rescuers to wriggle his way into the hole and bring Fido out in his arms.

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**A Pilot for Over 20 Years**

The well-known French pilot Thoret recently celebrated the twentieth anniversary of passing his first air tests by flying a copy of the machine in which Louis Bleriot flew across the Channel in 1909. The tiny monoplane, looking more like a toy or a rather large box kite than a real flying machine, stood out in strong contrast to enormous tri-motor passenger planes which were drawn up beside it on the landing field of Buc. Thoret has attracted a good deal of attention by making a speciality of flying in mountainous regions, notably around Mt. Blanc. He was congratulated upon his long and successful career in the air by M. Bleriot himself, who watched with interest the maneuvers of the tiny plane copied after the one in which he himself had made aviation history.

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**Telegrams for Moving Trains**

Passengers on the Paris-Brest, Paris-Le Havre, Paris-Dieppe and Paris-Cherbourg lines of the French State Railways will be able to send and receive wireless telegrams aboard trains as soon as apparatus which has already been perfected can be installed. Extension of the service will later be made to other lines. The installation is being made as a result of experiments carried out over a period of eighteen months by the railway's radio engineers. The innovation is only a first step toward equipping moving trains with wireless telephone apparatus which will permit passengers to talk with telephone subscribers in Paris and other cities. A beginning was made with radio equipment on French trains a year ago, when receiving equipment was installed on some of the trains on the Paris-Le Havre line in order that passengers might listen to programs radiocast from Paris, London, Berlin and elsewhere.

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**Woman Preaches Every Sunday**

One of the very few women preachers in France is Mme. Arthur Blocher. In her quiet but effective manner she occupies the pulpit every Sunday afternoon in the Baptist Tabernacle on the northern edge of Paris. Mme. Blocher succeeded her husband in this post in December, 1929. She is the daughter of the founder and pastor emeritus of the church, Dr. R. Saillens, who established it in 1889 with the converts resulting from his work as codirector of the McAll Mission. Mme. Blocher is also teaching in the Bible institute established by her father. She has spoken, but not preached, in the Metropolitan Tabernacle in London. The Tabernacle when originally founded was supported by the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, but it is now independent of any outside organization. In order to make its mission clearer to the Roman Catholic population which surrounds it, the church calls itself "The Tabernacle, Primitive Christian Church." It maintains a home for elderly women at Saint-Ouen, with branches in other cities of France. Three missionaries are maintained on the Ivory Coast of Africa.

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**Restoring Site of Marly-le-Roi**

A society has been formed to carry out the restoration of the historic site of Marly-le-Roi, near Paris, one of the numerous châteaux on which Louis XIV expended millions in order to provide his court with splendid settings. Marly was in some respects the most spectacular, as well as the most expensive of the grandiose projects undertaken by the Grand Monarque. An extremely elaborate system of waterworks, involving the construction of enormous aqueducts and canals, was installed in order to provide the necessary fountains and ornamental lagoons which were considered requisite for perfect landscape gardens. The committee in charge is composed not only of eminent Frenchmen, but also of influential American and British residents in France. Unlike Versailles, Marly has fallen into almost complete decay. The famous seventeenth century gardens are now almost obliterated. The royal château no longer exists. The original plans of the château, pavilions, and gardens, along with old prints preserved in national archives, will serve as guides to the work of restoration.